RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 192- BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	2 Aug.	13 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 15	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
14 Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA § ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	.. ..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ¶ ‡ ..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡ ..		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,902
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd ,, Saloon to London £54, & £52.
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with DATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan / For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	Straits, China & Japan. / For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
13th Aug.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa
18th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 42,777,341
£ 3,648,111
Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted
BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Row
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT
C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.
"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT
produces most perfect concrete.
Send for our "A TALK BOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.
SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ltd.
65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

MARIANI TONIC WINE
BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),
HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road. Grant Road. BOMBAY. *BRANCH:*— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction Girgaum.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS
AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO:—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—LADY TUTOR to teach children in respectable family in upper India. Salary upto Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 1782, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3630

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER knowing Double Entry and Total Accounts thoroughly, must be quick at figures with good handwriting. Apply Box No. 200. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER, must be honest, hard working and efficient in his work. Apply with testimonials to FILLIS AND CO., Chemists 69, Wodehouse Road.
A R3628

WANTED.—1. TALLY CLERK, 7 TICKET COLLECTORS, 2 DESPATCHERS for Railway. Apply ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI, with 0/2/0 stamps.
A R604

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER to run a Weaving Shed of about 200 Looms, pay according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply to the KHALSA MILLS, Subzimandi, DELHI,
A 27105

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED M.A., B.T., or L.T., very strong in English for the Head Mastership of The Commercial High School, Delhi. One speaking very fluent English will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—KRISHNAJUS ROY, Secretary, The Commercial Educational Trust, Charkhe Walan, DELHI.
A R 3615

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST seeks EMPLOYMENT. Speed fifty. NARASIMHAM ANANTHANAN MUTT, Benares.
B R3627

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road.
M R3616

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3617

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIPLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

ENGLISH large Peaches, nectarines or seedless Grapes, 7 lbs., Rs. 8. Sample boxes 8 dry fruits, 8 lbs., assortment Rs. 8, or 16 kinds Rs. 14. German scientific packing, delivery free. Samples Bukhara Silk and Multan Silks on -/4/- stamps. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta. Tele. Peach.
F R3589

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra, Mohanthakur and Sipia Mangoes Rs. 7 100, ordinary Rs. 4, order telegraphically with cash. MANGO LICHI grafts, fruitable next season Rs. 13 doz. Advance essential, CATALOGUE free, SUPERINTENDENT, Behar Grafi, Stores Darbhanga.
F R3557

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Re. 10. Re. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest. Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut.
T R3590

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goods, secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benareshi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

PROFESSION.

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation (Astrological) Rs. 2. For Cotton Futures. Numerous testimonials HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3629

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

FIRMS and Big business concerns desirous of taking on hire or lease offices and shops at the most important business centre (Circus D) in the New Imperial Delhi should correspond for terms with the undersigned. We are willing to construct shops and offices to suit requirements of Tenants.

DIWANCHAND & CO.,
Diwan Bhawan,
Delhi.

Telegrams "Diwan"
Telephone 5107 R3624

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL OF OUTWARD PARCEL OFFICE FROM CHURCH GATE STATION INTO FORT.

OWING to alterations at Church Gate station the Outward Parcels Office is being moved into temporary premises at Ravelin Street, Fort, and with effect from 16th August, 1926, all Booking of Outward parcels will be done from that Office instead of from Church Gate Station.

Parcels containing—

(1) Silver and Gold, (2) Ice, (3) Newspapers and (4) Perishables.

will however continue to be accepted and booked from the present Inward Parcels Office on the west side of the station.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th August, 1926.
i 27114

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the supply of three Motor Lorries, suitable for removing refuse of the City, of a capacity from 1½ tons to 3 tons. Preference will be given to 2 ton lorries. The intending tenderers should state the prices with and without bodies. The tenders should be accompanied with full details and specifications of the chassis proposed to be supplied. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 21st August, 1926. The successful tenderer will have to deposit on intimation five per cent. of the contract sum.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Department,
Dated 9-8-1926. 27109

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 658 of 1926.

1. Runchhoddas Tribhowandas Mody
and
2. Bai Putlibai, wife of Runchhoddas Tribhowandas Mody.

versus

1. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy
2. Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhoy
3. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy
4. Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy
5. B. N. Lang, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons

and

6. Mahomedally Mamuji.

To,

MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
EBRAHIM ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

and

ALLIBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
The 1st, 3rd and 4th Defendants above named.

Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you and the other Defendants as a Short Cause for a Declaration that there is due at the foot of the Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923, executed by you in our clients' favour a sum of Rs. 2,62,510-8-8 and interest thereon as provided in the said Mortgage from 13th February, 1926, and further costs, charges and expenses in terms of the said Mortgage and for accounts of the amount due under the Mortgage and for costs that in default of payment of the said sum due and all costs, by a day to be named by this Honourable Court, the immoveable property in Ex. B to the plaint may be ordered to be sold by this Honourable Court and that in case of deficiency for liberty to the Plaintiffs to proceed against the Defendants personally as provided in the Mortgage and that liberty may be reserved to the Plaintiffs to prove such deficiency in Insolvency of Defendants 1 to 4 and the hearing of the above suit is fixed for TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1926.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1926.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27130

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2792 of 1925.

Messrs. MOTI PANA AND COY., a Firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

versus

(1) MEHTA KESERIMAL MULUKCHAND, (2) CHANDULAL MULUKCHAND, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, doing business in Bombay in Cotton and as Share Brokers and now residing at Pallonpore, near Pitamber Mehta's Building, outside the Fort ... Defendants.

To,

CHANDULAL MULKCHAND, Esqr.,
The 2nd Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit against you, the abovenamed 2nd Defendant, praying that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,170-6-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 1½ per cent. per mensem, mentioned in the Promissory Notes from the 12th day of September, 1925, till judgment, costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and for further and other reliefs, and the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 28th day of September, 1926, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on that day at quarter-past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of October, 1925

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th October, 1925.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
27128

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1153 OF 1915.

ANANT GANESH SATHAYA ... Plaintiff.
Versus
DATTATRAYA BHASKER JOSHI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1923, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1. One Gold watch chain,
2. One gold Salla,
3. One pair of small pearl Kudis,
4. Two watches.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.
LOT NO. 1.
THANA PROPERTY.

All the property, situated within the limits of Nawapada and Pach-Pakhadi, Tarf Thana, Taluka, and Sub-division of Thana and bearing the following numbers.

IN NAWAPADA.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gun.	Assessment. Rs. as. ps.
32	10		1	5¼	7 0 0
,,	13		0	5¼	0 8 0
,,		7	0	2	0 1 0
,,		12	0	4	0 1 0
,,		14	0	1	0 0 6
,,	8		0	1	0 1 0
,,	9		0	2¾	0 4 0
,,	11		0	1	0 2 0
,,	12		0	6½	1 0 0
,,		8	0	1	0 0 6
,,		13	0	1	0 0 6

IN PACH-PAKHADI.

476	27		0	4½	0-10-6
Total area			1	35½	9-13-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27127

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 1166 OF 1926.

Re: OCHAVLAL AMBALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, lately trading in partnership with Krishna Baldeo Ambalal under the name of Ochavlal Ambalal: ... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex-parte: MANILAL RIKHAN-CHAND ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ochavlal Ambalal has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27135.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO'S. ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

BHOGILAL KARSONDAS SHAH of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Giragum, without the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 8th day of October, 1926, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos, Esqr. of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made, before such debts are proved.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Liquidator's Attorneys.
27129

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1242 of 1925.

RAMJANALLI LALJI SAJAN. — ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
TARMAHOMED MAHOMED SHAMJI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the south side of the second Peerkhan Street, of the first Nagpada Estate of the City Improvement Trust Board, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which piece of land admeasures 642 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage on the south by the said second Peerkhan Street on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dr. Nagindas and on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Kumbhar and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and Cadastral Survey No. 1440 of the Byculla Division and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3631-34 Street No. 55.C59, 61-1

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26966

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Khatri Mahomed Haji Esuf the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Vally Mahomed Moti in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated the 22nd March, 1922, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Friday the 13th August 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDLE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Panjrapole and in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and conttining by admeasurement 441 5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 75, 76 and 77, New No. A|7891, Old Survey Nos. 1619, 1619 and New Sudvey Nos. 1019 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6316, 6317, Street Nos. 22, 27, 29, 31 and 33, 35, 37, 39 and bounded on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fattebhoy on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Road and on or towards the West by the property of Goolamhusein Kassumji.

For further ptrticulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla & Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at theid Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 TONS OF STEEL AND CAST IRON SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Worli in the compound of Assistant Engineer's Office:—

About 100 tons Steel and Cast iron scraps, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy

A Pathé Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—
SEE this joyous jester
and laugh yourself sick!
—It's all in fun!
Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
Prices Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-,
Dress Circle 2/4, Orchestra Stalls 1/8,
Balcony -/12/- Gallery -/6/-
These prices include Tax
FREE LIST Entirely Suspended
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SHARDA'S ROMANTIC PICTURE
MADAN KALA
A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—
Well-known Artists.
Also Beautiful
STAGE DANCE By
Miss SHANTADEVI
TIME: Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P. M.
DAILY: 5—7—9—11—P. M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd.
COMING KRISHNA PICTURE—
A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

AT THE
RIPON THEATRE
Corner of Grant Rd.
THE PARSI ALFRED THEATRICAL COMPANY
owned by MADAN THEATRES LD.
SATURDAY, 14th August at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY, 15th August Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
PATNI PARTAP.
By PANDIT BETAH
New Dresses New Scenery New Illusions
100 ARTISTES 100
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
DAILY & SUNDAY
Simla Agents:
Messrs. RADHA KISHON Bros.
THE MALL
will deliver copies at your Residence.
Poona Agents:
Messrs LA CROIX & Co.
290, Main Street,
Will deliver copies at your Residence

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Information from the Peninsula is almost wholly wanting.

The monsoon has been active in Northern and Central India and probably in the Peninsula also. Locally heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and Central Provinces and local in Upped Burma. West United Provinces, Punjab, North-west Frontier Provinces, and Sind; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir and Northeast Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab six inches; Myitkyina one; Darjeeling five; Coxs Bazar and Chittagong four; Narayanganj two; Barisal one and a half; Dogra three; Jalpaiguri and Daltonganj one and a half; Ludhiana one; Rawalpindi four; Murree one and a half; Lyallpur and Cherat two; Jacobabad one; Ajmer one and a half; Udaipur one; Mount Abu and Bhuj three; Ahmedabad one and a half; Hoshangabad five; Jubbulpore two; Pachmari six and Pendra one.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam and United Provinces.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 12.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m.	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 12. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 39	52 01	25 70	40 63
Fort ..	0 60	75 74	28 52	45 82
J.J.Hospital	0 34	61 69	29 26	44 02

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 12th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.763 inches (·027 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day. 29.653 " (.020 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.087
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degree
" (wet bulb) " 77.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.8 above normal)
Minimum " " during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.1 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 52 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SW
Velocity " " 14 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.39 inches
Total rainfall during the month 14.94 "
" " " year 55.10 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 12TH AUGUST 1926.

Summary of obsrvations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 4.00" of rain and Ambala a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was above normal in the southwest and below normal in the northeast.

The United Provinies.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.96" of rain, Ajmer 1.50", Mount Abu 2.52" and Jaipur 0.45". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal in lower Sind and at Mount Abu, while the maximum was higher and the minimum lower than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 3.40" of rain, Dwarka 0.82", Veraval 0.62", Bhavnagar-Para 1.37", Rajkot 0.62", Surat 1.43", Ahmedabad 1.25", Deesa 0.70" and Neemuch a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature ws almost normal, except at Rajkot, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 2.35" of rain, Saugor 0.65", Hoshangabad 5.35", Akola 0.27", Nagpur 0.29" and Khandwa a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and Khandwa. Temperature was almost normal.

The Konnan.—Bombay has had 0.39" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.68", Mormugao 0.32" and Karwar 0.96". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85deg. 1 and the lowest 78deg. 4 both being 1deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccon and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.63" of rain and Aurangabad and Belgaum each a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat, Rajputana and the nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been Central Provinces, the Konkan, and north Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India West, and the Bombay Deccan. The only chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.35" at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Increase in Central India and the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 11TH AUGUST, 1926, ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The depression off the Kathiawar coast yesterday is no longer affecting the weather on the west coast of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the west United Provinces, west Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon one inch; Bassein two; Toungoo three; Akyab four; Minbu, Bhamo one; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Calcutta one; Saugor Island, Cuttack one and a half; Chaibasa two; Nowgong one; Leoni Pendra, Jagdalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THURS. THE 12th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jun[e] to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0.16	1 17	—1.01	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	3.63	—1.27	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	4.00	17.12	13.58	—3.54	34.77
Lahore ..	0 09	4.94	9.22	—4.28	19.62
Hissar ..	..	5.80	6.86	—1.06	14.47
Ambala ..	0.18	20.63	14.31	+6.32	30.49
Delhi ..	..	12.74	14 20	—1.46	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	13.03	14 78	—1 75	26.90
Mainpur ..	0 05	15 48	14 02	+1.46	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	8.14	28.86	12.66	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	17.55	17.99	—0.41	35.92
Allahabad ..	0 03	13.00	20.87	—7.77	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	0.96	1.89	1 76	+0.13	3.68
Karachi ..	0.04	3.05	4 61	—1.53	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	0.01	5.32	5 78	—0.46	11.79
Ajmer ..	1 50	9 88	11.88	—2.00	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 45	10.66	13.20	—3.21	24.21
Kotah ..	..	9.77	16.32	—6.55	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2.52	31.94	36.82	—4.88	60.76
Kathiswar—					
Bhuj	3.40	14.31	9.55	+4.76	14.33
Dwaraka ..	0 82	6.96	9.40	—2.44	15.52
Veraval ..	0.62	28.78	12.99	15.79	18.86
Rajkot ..	0 62	16.82	17.58	—0.76	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	1 37	13.18	12.74	+0.44	21.28
Surat ..	1 43	33.65	28.10	+5.55	40.57
Ahmedabad ..	1 25	23.21	19.72	+3.49	28.88
Deesa ..	0 70	10.34	14.93	—4.59	24.76
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	0 12	20.56	16.46	+4.05	29.15
Indore ..	0 06	13.90	19.09	—5.19	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	2 35	21.04	32.59	11.51	55.11
Saugor ..	0.65	18.88	26.47	—7.59	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	5.35	34.66	28.36	+6.25	48.80
Khandwa ..	0 18	16.39	16.42	—0.03	29.63
Akola ..	0 27	22.79	17.59	+5.20	31.36
Amraoti ..	0 09	13.97	18.00	—4.03	33.05
Nagpur ..	0 29	29.38	27.28	+2.10	48.97
Chanda ..	..	25.36	29.36	—4.00	51.90
Raipur ..	0.03	13 40	19 29	15.89	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0 39	52.01	48 58	+3 48	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0 68	85.19	70.78	14.41	99.98
Mormugao ..	0 32	68.91	69.52	—0 61	94.95
Karwar ..	0 96	75.60	86 64	10 04	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	10.22	10.17	+0.05	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0 04	11.22	9.47	+1.76	22.33
Poona ..	..	13.16	13.59	—0.43	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	11.66	10.54	+1.12	28.45
Bijapur ..	0 16	4.19	6.65	—2.46	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.15	37.52	29.46	+8.06	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	19.21	13.76	+5.45	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	14 80	19 81	—5.01	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	1.35	6.98	13.51	—6 53	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0 17	80.39	83.65	—3 26	125.68
Calicut ..	..	90.58	72.30	18.28	117.16
Cochin ..	..	68.69	57.33	11.36	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	23.84	22.33	—1.51	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	25.81	14.37	11.44	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	10.49	13.45	—3.96	41.59
Bellary ..	..	5.32	4.46	—1.14	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	12.00	9.07	+2.93	31.23
Madras ..	..	3 84	7.61	—3.57	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	7.04	8.84	—1.80	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4 52	3.57	+0.95	22
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 82	3.88	— 0.06	38.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 40	4 47	—4.07	

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 12th

Cotton Mill Shares remained firm and are likely to improve further. We quote:—

Fazul 887·8 xd, Pearl 492·8 xd., Crescent 190 xd., Nagpur 530, Swadeshi 511|4, New Great 313|12, B. Dyeing 902|8, Century 378·12, Tata Hydro 1035, Tata Def. 81|4, Tata Ord. 32|12.

Imperial Bank Shares had a steady tone to-day and they are worth buying.

Cement Shares were in brisk demand and are likely to improve further as the Cement Coy.'s are under pure agreement till 1930, not to sell their production under certain rates on which they get fair margin.

Tata Steel's Pref and Ordy. Shares were further improved.

Tramway were firm at Rs. 125. It is said that in Motor Buses they will make about 1 1|2 lac per year. The half-year earnings show much better result than last year and if the expenditure is reduced, the shareholders are likely to get 1 2 or a rupee better dividend for the whole year within a year or two.

Railways are steady.

Our Cash Cotton Shares in which there is good inquiry, we quote:—

Pabaney 250, Dawn 725, New City 165, Premier 40, Sholapur 8300, Morarji 2209, Luxmi 5350, Vishnu 2240, Gokak 116-4, Currim 312·8, Finlay 128·12, Swan 148·12.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	80
Baroda	50	4	80×D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	55½
Central	25	1½	26 8×D
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	79
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	375
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	18 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	25
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	86 4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	91 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	220
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	43 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedab d Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	930
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	140
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	80
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95 ×D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	134
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	7 2 8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	75

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	175
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—9—8	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	712½
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	125
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 ½
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1025
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	545
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Mahmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	1000
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	825
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	46	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	205
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	462 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	121 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	100
Mckenzie	100	30	330
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	128
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	60 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	21 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	32 12
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5
New India	25	ly	20 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	902 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbu y P	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	42 8
Century	100	20y	378 12
Central India O. ..	100	16	570
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	138 12
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	190 XD
Currimbhoy	250	..	320
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	726 4
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	250
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	887 8XD
Finlay	100	nil	128 12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	115
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1575
Hdian Bl aching, etc.	100	6	180
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	382-8
Jamshed O.	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		90
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5400
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	98 12
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1825
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	160
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	313 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	492 8XD
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100	..	42 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	15
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	250	8250XD
Simplex	250	..	111 4
Sir Shapurji Broac a	100	..	39
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	511 4
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2260
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay August 12

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	430
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing		897-8	906-4	897-8	9 2-8
Century ..	..				378-12
Central India	..	527-8	530	527-8	580
Colaba Land	..				138-12
Crescent ..	..1	..			190XD
Edward Sassoon..		..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	..	877-8	890	877-8	887-8 XD
Finalay ..	..	..	..	..	128-12
Globe ..	..			..	20
Gokak ..	..	..	..	..	116-4
Indian Bleaching		..	..	..	180
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	..	382-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1055
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	97-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	80
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	308-12	315	308-12	313 12
Pearl ..	..	486-4	495	486-4	492-8XD
Pabany ..	..				250
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	..	427-8
Simplex ..					110
Swadeshi		507-8	511-4	507-8	511-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	1 16

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock ..	..				205
Bombay Steam ..		..	..	..	175
Tram Co. Ord.		123-12	125-10	123-12	125
Bundi Cement ..		..	..	..	18-4
Central India Mining		..	..	..	25
Indian Cement ..		..	..	..	86-4
Katni Cement Ord.		..	..	..	91-4
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	..	43-8
Tata Hydro		1031-4	1035	1030	1035
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		31-14	32-12	31-14	32-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		77-8	82-3	77-8	81-4

HAWKERS' PROTEST.

AGAINST MUNICIPAL LICENSING SYSTEM.

A large number of hawkers of Bombay met together in the Muzaffarabad Hall to protest against the proposed imposition of licenses by Municipality. The hall was packed to over-flowing and boards indicating the resentment of the hawkers at the imposition of a license upon them were hung up at different places. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, who presided at the meeting said that his interest in the men was only philanthropic and if he found that a certain class of poor people who had a just grievance he would be always prepared to extent to them a hand of sympathetic help as he had done in the past. But the success in the redress of their grievances always depended upon what strength the men's Union could exhibit. The hawkers, said Mr. Jhabwala, could be roughly divided into three classes namely those who squat on foot-paths, hand-cart drivers, and lastly the peddlars who carried goods to the very doors of poor customers. It was the last class, that was unjustly required by the Municipality to take out a license at a monthly cost of Rs. 2 which was exorbitant, looking to the poor earnings which this class of merchants were making. Only if the poor people made a strong combination and opposed the Municipal demand on constitutional lines they would be successful in getting a redress. He then exhorted the hawkers to form a big trade guild of their own, and their representatives should then approach the Corporation with their demands.

The hearing of the appeal preferred by Fazal Ahmad, who has been sentenced to death in the main case against him in which he was charged with the murder of the late Col. Eransbury, will come up before the Oudh Chief Court on 20th August —A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 12.

S S Swazi, Bjewell, Liverpool.
S S Shuja, Leck, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.

S S Jalajyoti, Kane, Calcutta.
S S Jalapa, Neal, Calcutta.
S S Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
S S Lamba Maru Hidjishima, Kobe.
S S Mantola, James, London.
S S Garada, Partridge, Karachi.
S S Varsova, Watson. Busreh.

LOADING.

August 12.

Steamer Persia for Trieste.
Steamer Egremont for New York.
Steamer Swazo for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, August 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211. Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.
3 Mantola 5363 London 13/8 M M & Co.
4 Clan Macnab 3816, Coast Ports 16/8 J. Finlay and Co.
5 C/o Rangoon, 4272, Colmbo, 13/8 F F Campbell and Co.
6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
7 Swazi 3174 Karachi N.F. K Nixon & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Kobe, 12/8. N Y Kaisha.
10 Karoa 3607 E A Ports 1/9 M M & Co.
11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana
12 Khandalla 3289, Mombasa, 18/8, M M and Co.
14 Persia 3909 14/8 L T & M Italiana
15 Kashmir 5539, NF, 11/9 M M & Co.
16 San Fco. Zavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh 3288, Java, 14/8 T Morrison and Co.
3 Barala, 7899, P Gulf, 18/8. M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru, 2705, Kobe, 17/8, O S. Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti 2658 Calcutta 14/8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Pundit 3139 Calcutta 14/8 T Morrison and Co.
9 Ambassador 2658, Jamnagar 12/8 Graham Tdg. Co.
12/13 Garada. 3218 Karachi, 13/8, M M and Co.
14 Jalapa 4386 Colombo 13/8 Volkart Bros.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 12/8 Lalji Naranjee & Co.
C/R Gazana 3191, Calcutta 14/8 M M ¶ Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports, 12/8 T. Morrison and Co.
Q Padma 298, M'Coast 12/8, Bombay Steamships.
M Oostcoppelle, 348 N.F. N.P. Merchant S N Co.

Prosecution evidence having been closed Mr. Phaikes, First Class Magistrate, framed charges against the accused in what is known as the Lahore currency notes theft case. Four accused were charged under Section 379, I. P. C. (theft), and two under Section 411, I. P. C. (receiving stolen property).—A. P.

Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar have been compelled to curtail their tour in Bengal owing to the necessity of Mr. Kelkar's performing his mother's Shradh ceremony and leave for Bombay on Friday. They are expected to return to Bengal in September for party propaganda.—Free Press.

MAKERS OF COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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Grey Flannel Trousers Rs.15
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Blue or Brown Rs.55
White Office Suit Rs. 11-8 & Rs. 12-8
White Office Trousers Rs. 4 & Rs. 4-8
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MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.,
Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

12th August, 1926

A sharp fall of 39 to 47 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on further long liquidation on favourable weekly Government weather report. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 3 poollts higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau states that the weather is too wet in the East with weedy growth and same shedding in the wet area. The temparature and dryness in the West is favourable."

Messrs. Dremnan Co., have received the following cable dated 11th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman Co:—

"U.S. Government weekly weather report fairly favourable. Market fairly steady, but we think will decline."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordan & Co. cable under date 11th instant as under—

Market may go lower owing to decided improvement in general out-look and probability of next official yield indication being larger."

Messrs. Breul Co., have received the following cable dated 11th instant (12.20 P.M.) from their Liverpool friends Messs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather generally favourable. Crop making satisfactory progress."

In sympathy with the decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning Rs. 3/- lower with Broach August at Rs. 339/- and declining to Rs. 337/- on shroffs selling closed at Rs. 337½. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 3/12/- i.e., about Rs. 5/- lower than yesterday's closing rate, and eased to Rs. 310½ on Japanese and Commission Houses selling. At about this level shroffs were buers and the values improved to Rs. 313/ But the market again gave way to Rs. 311/- on Commission and Japanese Houses selling and closed at Rs. 311½. At Sewri the Bazaar opened at Rs. 311/- and closed at Rs. 313/- steady on buying by shroffs. Commission Houses were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 298½ and advaced to Rs. 301/- on general buying. On Japanese and Commission Houses selling the market receded to Rs. 298½ and closed at Rs. 299½. Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 249½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was only limited.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Bombay, August 12.
Fully Good Broach April/May	313
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	341
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	250½
Fine Oomr aDec/Jan.	301½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 12.

M G Dhollera: Superfine 346; Fine 338; F. Good 330; Good 322.

M G Kadi/Viramgaon: Superfine 351, Fine 343, F. Good 335; Good 327.

M G Sawgin: Superfine 371, Fine 363, F. Good 355, Good 347.

M G Kalagin: Superfine 351, Fine 343, F. Good 335, Good 327.

M G Broach No 2: Superfine 361, Fine 353, F. Good 345, Good 327.

M G Southerns: F. Good 343, Good 333, F. G. Fair 323.

M G Punjab/American: Superfine 371, Fine 363, F. Good 355, Good 347.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, August 12.
Fully Good Broach April/May	311
Fully Good Broach July/August	338
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	249
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	299
Good Southern Aug/Sept.	327

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Ready
Bengal Superfine M.G.	260/62 .....
Bengal Fine M.G	245/52 .....
Bengal Fine M. G.	245/52 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	242 .....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	230/32 .....
Punjab-American F.M M.G.	330/35 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	335/37 .....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	330/35 .....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	315/17 .....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	315/25 .....
Arvi Fine M. G.	325/27 .....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	305/07 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/92 .....
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	275 .....
Khandesh Fine M.G	260/62 .....
Khandesh F.G.	....
Broach Fine M.G.	350 .....
Broach F. G. M.G.	310/20 .....
Muthia Fine M G	245/50 .....
Muthia F.G. M.G	230/32 .....
Dharwar F. Good S.G.	....
Coompta M.G. ...	355/57 .....
Westerns Good M.G.	310/17 .....
Westerns H.G.	....
Miraj M. G	330/32 .....
Cambodia F.G. M.G	385/90 .....
Navsari F.G. M.G.	....
Surat F.G. M.G.	375/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F.G. M.G.	300/05 .....
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	300/02 .....
Kalagin F. G. M. G.	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 12.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	371	2,92,103	2,96,961
Central India ..	1,032	3,84,136	3,47,0.3
Barsi and Nagar ..	318	2,24,428	2,0,8576
Hyderabad-Gaorani	3	74,141	98,236
Berar	24	4,78 396	5,72,302
Central Provinces ..	127	2,46,947	2,58,511
Total Comras ..	1,924	17,00,151	17,81,599
Dholera	437	2,83,939	3,15,426
N.W. Provinces ..	100	1,30,518	1,32,972
Rajputana	216	1.14.718	81,902
Sind-Punjab ..		2,94,970	3,64.707
Broach		3,13,277	4.86 672
Coompta & Dharwar	1,481	1,54,730	2,12,069
Westerns-Nos the rs	1,962	1,10,826	1,16,970
Cocanada	136	3,124	1,974
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1,184	65 988	38.041
Persian	72	5.155	6,346
American		17,257	5,649
Egyptian and African	1.559	80,803	66,036
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,615	3,513
Total	9 071	32,79,101	36,17,876

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th August This year	Last year
Europe	561	5,38,715	6,85,205
Japan & China ..	1,005	17,74,419	19,65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,660	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,07,727	15,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		60,513	23,398
Total ..	1 566	25,05 034	27,12,268

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.35
Scinde Fully Good	6.65
Scinde Fine	6.95
Bengal Good	6.45
Bengal Fully Good	6.75
Bengal Fine	7.05
Oomra Good	7.20
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.80
Broach Good	7.65
Broach Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

To-day's sales:—

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	To-day's price.
October	16.62
January	16.57
March	16.81

New York Noon Call—

October	16.51
January	16.47
March	16.66

New Orleans 9 a.m.—

October	16.93
January	16.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug 11.

	To-day's closing.
August	9.02
September	8.95
October	8.87
November	8.72
December	8.74
January	8.76
February	8.77
March	8.83
April	8.83
May	8.87
June	8.84
July	8.86
August	8.79
Middling Spot	9.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	To-day's closing
August	14.60
September	14.60
October	14.55
November	14.40
December	14.25
January	14.12
February	14.06
March	14.00
April	14.00
May	13.95
June	13.95
July	13.95
August	13.95
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot	15.60

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

	To-day's price.
October	16.39
December	16.31
January	16.32
March	16.51
May	16.67
Middling Spot	17.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 11.

To-day's:—

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 14,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 11,000 bales

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

	To-day's price
October	16.35
January	16.17
Middling Spot	17.36

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—

"May sell lower owing to decided improvement in general outlook and probability of next official yield indication larger."

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

September per cwt	15/10.1/2
Oct-Dec per cwt	16
Jan-March per cwt	16/1.1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	16/2.1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March	16/3.1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Barletta Russo per 61 lbs. 54/6 August Shipment Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 58½ lbs. Nil.

Market:—Steady.

Wheat Australian 57/6 August Shipment Sellers.

Market:—Steady.

Wheat Choice White Karachi 56/9 August Shipment Value.

Wheat Choice White Karachi 57 Afloat Sellers.

Market:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 11.

Cottonseed Bombay—

£8 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

Cottonseed Egyptian Black—

£9.15.0 Aug Shipment Hull Nominal.

Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis—

£8.17.6 Aug Shipment Hull Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay—

£15.1/4 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold ton—

£21 Aug-Sept Shipment Nominal.

Rapeseed Toria—

£21 Aug-Sept Shipment Nominal.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore—

£20 Aug-Sept Shipment Nominal

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore—

£22 Aug-Sept Shipment Nominal

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—

£16-5/8 Aug-Sept Shipment Hull Paid.

£16.3/4 Sept-Oct Shipment Hull Paid.

Market:—Quiet.

Linseed Bombay ton—

£19 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Calcutta—

£18.11.3 Aug-Sept Shipment Buyers.

£18.11-3 Sept-Oct Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—

34 Sept-Dec Delivery Paid.

34/7½ Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz 24-4.11½.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 11.

Silver—Little Bear covering. Market quiet.

Spot	28 11/16
Forward	28 3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 19.3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 11

Demand Bills	485 68

London, Aug. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 12.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16

Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 Aug.

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16

Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1|6

Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 Aug.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Sept.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|16 Dec.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 273

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 1200

Bank's buying D D 1320

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1335

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 131 3/4.

Bank's buying 60 days 128 3/4.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 147 1|4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 191.

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157¼.

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATES:—

London—New York 4.86 3|16 11th inst.

Losdon—Japan 1|11 9|16 11th instant.

London—Paris 174.25 11th instant.

London—Belgium 176.00 11th instant.

London—Switzerland 25.12 11th instant.

London—Italy 146.00 11th instant.

London—Prague 164.00 11th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1190
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	148 1/2
Shanghai	191
Japan	131½
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 11.

To-day's rate:—

T T Berlin on London 20.42 1/8

T T Amsterdam on London 12.11 1/8

T T Brussels on London 176.75

T T Madrid on London unquoted.

T T Milan on London unquoted.

T T Berne on London 25.14

T T Paris on London 175.00

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 12.

Gold £4|11| 1|2 11th instant.

Silver London Ready 28 11|16d. 11th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 3|4d. 11th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 9|16 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5|16 per cent. 11th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 13|32 per cent. 11th instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent. 6 Mos 2½ per cent. 12 Mos 4½ per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 13/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 11.

To-day's price:—

Chartered Bank of I A & C £21 1/4

Mercantile Bank of India 'A' Shares £30

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128 1/2

P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2

P and O Steam Nav Co., deferred £240

National Bank £49 1/4

Eastern Bank £5 7/8

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8

Conversion Loan £76 1/8

Indian Loan 5 1/4 per cent £101 7/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2

Rupee Paper 3 1/4 per cent £57

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3/4

Indian Stock 4 1/4 per cent Sterling Loan £91

Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/4

Consols £55 5/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 11.

To-day's price:—

Copper English Best Selected £66 3/8

Copper Braziers £75 1/2

Yellow Metal £69

Spelter Hard £31 1/4

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|5

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|5

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/7.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88.

Tone of Market.—Steady, good demand.

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Ready:—21/6/6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/6. Highest 21/6/6. At 6 p.m. 21/6/6.

Vaid aBhadrwa: Opening 21/6/0. Highest 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 6/1/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/9

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 12.

Ready:—65/2/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 65/2/0. Highest 65/2/3. At 6 p.m. 65/2/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 65. Highest 65. At 6 p.m. 65.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/15/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/10/0.

Tone:—Market steady.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Jute.—Albion 480, Allianee 470, Anglo-India 362, Auckland 249, Barnagore 174, Bally 185, Birla 8, Belvedere 490, Budge-Budge 450, Caledonian 490, Chapdani 156, Clive 35|10, Craig 4, Cheviot 250, Dalhousie 380, Delta 485, Empire 52|8, Fort Gloster 190, Fort William 280, Gondalpara 887, Gourepore 670, Hukumchand 10|12, Hooghly 72|8, Howrah 40|4, India 192, Kamarhatty 590, Kankanarrah 462, Kelvin 850, Khardah 415, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 276, Lawrence 593, Lothian 415, Naihati 445, National 28, New Central 547, Northbrook 52, Nudea 48, Orient 215, Presidency 7|2, Reliance 62|8, Soorah 28, Standard 410, Union 550, Waverly 6, Hessian 14|12, Jute 56|12.

Cotton.—Agra United -|10, Dunbar 140, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal.—Burrakur 20, Bokaro Ramgur 13|10.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4|2, I. Standard wagon 24|8, Imperial Bank 1,520, Imperial Conty. 373.

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet. Cottons remained unchanged. Government securities were steady 3 1|2 per cent. Govt. paper, 77|2, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108|4., 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88|1.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m. on 11th August 1926.

Cotton	9,071 Bales.
Linseed	1.590 Cwts.
Wheat	3 671 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	274 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,704 Cwts.
Rice	788 Cwts.
Myrabolams	440 Cwts.
Cottonseed	431 Cwts
Mowraseed	4,753 Cwts.
Gram	533 Cwts.
Juwar	1,502 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,001 Cwts.
Bajri	601 Cwts.
Coal	497 Tons.

Sidhi Singh and Didhi Singh, who were sentenced to death for the murder of Ba chau Amir in the village Sir, near the Benares Hindu University, were hanged on the morning of the 12th instant in the Benares District Jail. The bodies of the convicts were handed over to their relatives, who carried them in a procession to the Harischandra Burning Ghat for cremation.—Free Press.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, Aug. 12. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, Aug. 12. Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 0 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Copper German	1	60 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper English Bars		53 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pab Klai		67 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ t o 1½	1¾ to 2	55 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾	2	61 0 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, August 12.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.			
Textile		,,	0 12 6
Century		,,	0 11 6
Jacob		,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon		,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone		,,	0 11 6
Apollo		,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.			
Standard Mill		Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½		,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705		,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill		,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)		,,	1 1 0
Phoenix		,,	1 1 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala'		,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)		,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan		,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib		,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:			
Rachael Mill		Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill		,,	1 1 3
David Mill		,,	1 1 6
Apollo Mill		,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Swan Finlay		Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor		,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—			
Textile (Hand)		Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)		,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)		,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)		,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)		,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala		,,	1 0 0
Surdari Brand		,,	1 0 0
Globe		,,	0 15 0
Rachael		,,	0 15 6
Palkhi		,,	1 0 0
Maher		,,	1 0 0
LEPAD:—			
Spring		,,	1 0 0
Textile		,,	1 0 0
Century		,,	0 15 6
Mahe r		,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)		,,	1 2 0
Jacob		,,	1 1 0
Century		,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill		,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)		,,	1 1 0
Century		,,	1 1 0
Jacob		,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill		,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata		,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—			
Bombay Cotton		Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed		,,	4 2 0
Century		,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney		,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902		,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—			
3800 Sholapur		,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob		,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla		,,	...
1325 Morarji		,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney		,,	8 4 0
Hindustan		,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael		,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—			
Century		Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile		,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)		,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor		Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent		,,	2 6 0
Apollo David		,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—			
Kanta		Per lb.	1 4 0
Great		,,	1 4 0
Phoenix		,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor		,,	...
Tata		,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.			
Hindustan		,,	1 0 0
David		,,	1 0 0
Maliel		,,	1 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

INDIANS' UNFORTUNATE POSITION.

PROSPECTS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, July 17.

The Colour Bar Bill has received the Royal assent and for the first time in the history of this country the Bar Sinister has been put on the Statute Book of the country. The assurance received by the South African Indian Congress, is thought provoknig. It reads:

"With reference to your telegram dated the 14th instant, addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General regarding the Mines and Works Act Amendment Bill, I am directed to inform you that it is the intention of the Government in due course to consider the issue of regulations to restore at all events the "status quo" as it existed before the Courts declared certain regulations "ultra vires." This is necessary in the interests of health and safety.

There is no present intention of extending the regulations beyond the position as it existed prior to the Court's judgment. Should any such extension be contemplated in the future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations.

In the circumstances no good purpose would appear to be served by granting the interview as proposed.

"W. WARINGTON SMYTH".

Secretary for Mines and Industries."

MINISTTR'S FAR-REACHING POWERS.

"There is no present intention" these five words go to sum up what the policy of the Union Government is and going to be. The powers of the Minister under the Act are very far reaching in fact every Work and Mine where machinery is propelled by mechanical or electric power could come under its operation, hence it will only be a matter of time before this prejudice ridden country's rulers will include every kind of skilled or semi-skilled labour and industries in its operation and thus bar the Indian and Native from any further progress than those of a hewer of wood and drawer of water. The tragedy of this attitude would not be so bitter as when one thinks of the proposed Round Table Conference which is going to find a solution to the Indian problem, with due safeguard to Western standard of living.

AN ABSURD CONTENTION.

In this connection it was indeed with a shock that S. A. Indians read in the papers to hand the absurd contentions as stated forth in the Indian Press of the Hon. Sayed Razali of Allahabad whom the benighted Government of Lord Reading sent out here to enquire into the Indian community's grievances. but to those that had met and knew the Sayed Saheb it was no surprise. The Sayed Saheb's interest for our material well being which he states will not be prejudiced by the passing of the Colour Bar Bill is I may assure him very laudable but the Sayed Saheb is entirely wrong as he invariably was wrong in judging us when he was here—if he imagines that the Indian community is ever going to sell a principle for a "mess of pottage." The history of the Indian community goes to prove this that for principle no matter if it be in theory only the community has always fought and suffered, and if it were not for the Government of India time after time giving way and allowing the Union Government to break its plighted word the position of Indians would have been different from what it is to-day.

The question whether the Indian is even safe with his existing Licences has very forcibly come to the fore lately with the decision of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court. In this matter the Defendant is an Indian woman named Sophie Bhayla who was trading as a Baker and Confectioner for the last nine years in the Municipality of Estcourt, the Town Clerk, Town Treasurer and Licensing Officer is one Pitcher an anti-Asiatic whose efforts have led to dwindling down of the Indian owned licences in that Municipality to only three from some fifteen some years ago. The grounds of refusal was that the applicant was not a fit and proper person in as much, she had refused to pay certain water rates which the Licensing Officer in his capacity as Town Treasurer, had demanded and on which the applicant being sued in a Court of Law was successful in her defence. Hence the Town Treasurer in his capacity as Licensing Officer exercised his discretion to put right for himself an unsuccessful civil suit and refused the Licence. On appealing to the Town Council the Town Treasurer—Licensing Officer in his capacity as Town Clerk. the Town Councillors sitting as an appeal board—naturally utilised his services and refused the License, which on appeal to the local division of the Supreme Court, was dismissed with costs, on the grounds that they cannot interfere with the discretion of Licensing Officer although all the Judges in their respective judgments agree that the discretion was unfair and arbitrary; Act 22 of 1909 which gives the right of appeal in the case of renewals only and which was obtained after a costly deputation to England in 1907 8. The Indian community of Estcourt and Ladysmith with the aid of the Natal Indian Congress is taking the matter up to the Appellate Division off the Supreme Court.

EYE-OPENER FOR MR. RAZA ALI.

The following Petition has been filed by the Applicant who is the sole supporter of her husband and their five young children:

"To The Chief Justice and Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The Petition of Sophie Bhayla of Estcourt in the Province of Natal,

Humbly Sheweth:

1. That your Petitioner has held a baker's and confectioner's licence from the Estcourt Town Council for the past nine years.

2. That in December 1925 your Petitioner appied in terms of the Licensing Rules for a renewal of her licence for the year 1926.

3. That the Licensing Officer for the Borough of Estcourt refused such renewal on the ground that because of your petitioner's refusal to pay certain water rates in respect of the premises occupied by her she was not a fit and proper person to hold a licence or to carry on her said business.

4. That an appeal from such decision was heard by the Town Council in terms of Act 18 of 1897 which bodily upheld the decision of its Licensing Officer for the reasons stated by him.

5. That your Petitioner thereupon appealed from the Town Council's decisions to the Natal Provincial Division of this Honourable Court but this appeal was, on the 24th day of June 1926, dismissed with costs. A certified copy of the judgment is annexed hereto marked "A."

6. That your Petitioner is aggrieved by such exercise of decision and is desirous of appealing therefrom on the grounds.

(a) that the said Court wrongly refused to exercise the jurisdiction conferred on it by Act 22 of 1909. holding that under such Act the Court had no power to deal with the merits of the case or to exercise its own discretion as to the granting or refusing of a licence.

(b) That the said Court was wrong in applying the principles laid down in the case of Dhiddiche, the Union Govt. and considering itself bound thereby.

(c) That the decision now sought to be appealed against amounts to a denial to your petitioner of the right of appeal granted by the Act 22 of 1909 and is therefore a violation of the principles of Justice, by reason whereof substantial and grave injustice has been done.

Wherefore your Petitioner prays that your Lordships may be pleased to grant leave to appeal as aforesaid.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Estcourt, Natal, this day of July 1926.

I, Sophie Bhayla, the above named petitioner do make oath and say that the statements in the foregoing Petition are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn at Estcourt, this 12th day of July 1926. Before me...."

After reading the above let me ask Sayed Raza Ali and those that think with him if the rulers of this Country will ever understand if there is such thing as Justice.

The sixth Session of the S.A.I. Congress which was adjourned will be held in August at Johannesburg. this should be so, as it was announced semi-officially yesterday from Pretoria that the invitation of the Govt. of India has been accepted to hold the Round Table Conference in India and that Dr. Malan and a few others will attend.

MUNICIPAL VOTES IN NATAL.

This matter will come to a head in the various Municipalities in the next few days when Indians who were not on the Roll prior to the 31st August 1925, i.e. after the compilation of the last Burgess Roll will be refused enrolment under the Boroughs Ordinance of 1924 and thereafter the long contemplated Test case will commence with its attendant costs and trouble to the community.

It is heart rending to Indians in South Africa to read of riots and the communal war that is waging in India. One wonders if after all it is in the just nature of things that Indians should suffer both at Home and Abroad for the wicked manner in which some of our countrymen spoil the fair name of Religion.

SILVER STEADY.

JAPANESE BANK AND CALCUTTA OPERATOR BUYING.

NEW YORK, CHINA AND LONDON BETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The London Silver Market improved today, the rates being 28 11/16d. and 28 3/4d. For ready and Forward respectively. Combined with this, the Shanghai cables showed "firm" exchange, which opened at 2s. 10 1/8d. Even the Bombay-Shanghai rate improved to Rs.191 for Dol.100. New York Silver improved to 62½ cents.

The silver market here opened at Rs. 64-12, but owing to cabled news from China and London being better, the market steadily went up—the rates improving to Rs. 65/2 for 1st settlement, late this afternoon.

The London cables were:—

"Little Bear covering. Market quiet."

'Quiet. China bought. Very little business doing." In Bombay, the well-known Calcutta operator, a Japanese Bank, and Choksis were buyers. There was some Bear covering also.

HIGH COURT.

A FULL BENCH DECISION.

SETTING ASIDE AN EX-PARTE DECREE

A full bench of the High Court was constituted consisting of five judges—the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah, Fawcett, Kemp and Mirza—to decide an intricate question of procedure "Whether an appeal lies from an order rejecting the application for an order to set aside a decree passed ex parte, when the order is made because the conditions which were lawfully imposed on the defendants were not complied with".

The appellants in this case were Narayan Putapa Chandragatgi and others against whom an exparte decree was passed by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar. On the application of the defendants to have the ex parte decree set aside, the learned Subordinate Judge made the following order: "Suit to be restored to the file on the applicants, or any of them, furnishing adequate security for Rs. 3,000 only within one month. Applicants to bear cost of the application."

The required security not being furnished the learned Judge made the following order on the 18th July:—

"As security is not furnished in spite of ample opportunity given, the application fails and the suit cannot be restored to file. The application is rejected with costs."

Against this order an application was preferred to the Bombay High Court before Justices Shah and Fawcett, under the provisions of Order 43, Rule 1, Clause (d) which allows an appeal from an order under Rule 13 of Order 9 rejecting the application for an order to set aside a decree passed ex parte.

A PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

On behalf of the respondents a preliminary objection was taken that no appeal lay, and in support of that contention reliance was placed on Fakir Gowda vs. Vishnudas (1925) 28 Bom. L. R. 578, in which it was held that the application not having been rejected on the merits, but having been rejected because of the non-fulfilment of the conditions, which were lawfully imposed, no appeal lay against the order rejecting the application.

On behalf of the appellants it was urged that, under the Code of Civil Procedure Order 43, Rule 1, Clause (d) they were entitled to appeal from an order rejecting the application, without reference to, and quite apart from, the previous steps which might have led to that order. It was urged that the reasonableness of the condition imposed in the first instance could not be tested otherwise than in an appeal.

The learned judges of the High Court, Justices Shah and Fawcett, before whom the appeal was heard felt a point of doubt and submitted the question to the decision of the full Bench. In referring the question to the Full Bench, their Lordships stated as follows:—

A POINT OF DOUBT.

Apart from the decision it appears to us that it is only if and when the application is finally rejected that the right to appeal arises. It is true that when first the application is allowed subject to certain conditions stated in the order the order is not appealable, but if those conditions are not fulfilled and ultimately the order made on the application is rejected under the provisions of the Code, the right to appeal arises. It may be that ordinarily where the conditions laid down in the first instance by the Court dealing with the application, are found reasonable, the appeal will fail on the merits. Taking as an illustration, an extreme case in which the first order imposes a clearly unreasonable condition, the only manner in which the party against whom that order is made can seek to get rid of it is to refuse to comply with the condition. It is only in that way that the party could obtain redress in respect of a condition which ex hypothesi is unreasonable. The right of appeal under the Code having been clearly provided, when the application is rejected, it seems to us that the proper view is that an appeal does lie to this court, and that if the appeal is sought to be supported by objecting to the conditions, if the conditions are reasonable, the appeal would fail on the merits. But it is difficult to see how the right of appeal given by the Legislature could be denied to the appellant on the ground that an order, made prior to the order under appeal, is an unappealable order, without reading words in clause (d) of Rule 1 of Order XLIII, which is not there. That is the difficulty which we feel in following the decision which has been relied upon by the respondents in support of the preliminary objection."

THEIR LORDSHIPS' DECISION.

The question was argued before the Full Bench by Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar on behalf of the appellants and by Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar for the respondents.

The Full Bench, after due deliberation, decided the question in the affirmative and held that an appeal lay from an order rejecting the application for an order to set aside a decree passed ex parte when the order was made because the conditions which were lawfully imposed on the defendants were not complied with.

A CASHIER'S LAPSE.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE REFUSED.

An application for enhancement of sentence made by the Government of Bombay was rejected by the Hon. Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Percival at the High Court on Thursday. In this case, the accused Ambadas Yeswant Kamat was convicted in February last by Chief Presidency Magistrate of Criminal breach of trust in respect of over Rs. 4,700, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 750, in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The evidence showed that the accused who was an assistant cashier in Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Bombay, was entrusted on 29th December, 1925, with Rs. 6,707-12-0 to be credited to the officers of the company in their respective accounts. He absented himself from January 2, 1926. When traced he admitted the misappropriation. An inspection of the accounts disclosed a deficiency of Rs. 4,737-10-11.

LOST ON THE TURF.

Charged in court, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above. While making his order, the magistrate remarked: "The accused is a young man of about 28 years He has been in service for eight years and his antecedents are clean. The manager of the firm does not press the charge and has no objection to my giving the accused the option of a fine. About Rs. 900 which stood to the credit of the accused will be ordered to be divided among the various complainants. Further there is a fidelity guarantee bond under which the complainants will be able to recover the whole amount due to them. The accused has been in custody for ten days. This is only an act of fraud which the accused owned up in a letter to the firm soon after he left its service. It seems that he has been ill and had to incur expenses. His wife died and he was in bad circumstances. He admitted that part of the amount was lost on the turf and at once pleaded guilty to the charges."

PROFITING BY CRIME?

The Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court, seeking an enhancement of the sentence on the following grounds:—The sentence passed was inadequate, and the fact that the accused had a provident fund deposit of Rs. 900 and that the firm was protected by a fidelity assurance, was no reason for passing a lenient sentence of fine which would enable the accused to profit by his crime.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments on the application, remarked that it was difficult to say that the discretion exercised by the magistrate had not been properly exercised. Although a sentence of imprisonment might ordinarily be appropriate in cases of criminal breach of trust, they had come to the conclusion that it was not essentially required in this case. With regard to the enhancement of the fine having regard to the position of the accused, the fine of Rs.750 could not be considered a light sentence. In view of the fact that practically the whole of the amount said to have been embezzled by the accused had been realised or was likely to be realised by the firm, the court did not think it necessary to interfere with that part of the sentence either. The application was therefore dismissed.

ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE SERGEANTS.

The case in which Bajanji Shapurji Baria, the constituent attorney of Messrs. D. C. Cowasjee and Co. wine Merchants was charged with receiving illegal gratifications by illegal or corrupt means in order to influence or bribe the police or in the alternative with cheating in respect of Rs. 500. at the instance of Mr. Burjori Framji Doctor was further heard before Mr H. P. H. Dastur the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday afternoon when Sergeants Fish and Healy were the principal witnesses examined. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Banawala pleaders, defended the accused.

Sergeant Leslie Harold Fish of Colaba Police Station who was the first witness examined said that on the 13th April, 1926. Sub-Inspector Khan was in charge of the Police Station. That evening at about 6-10 p.m. the accused accompanied by another Parsi gentleman had called at the Police station and had lodged a complaint of cheating against one Mr. Doctor. Sub-Inspector Khan had taken down his statement not on the regular police memo but on a foolscap paper. Mr. Khan had then asked him to see if Mr. Doctor was at the Apollo Hotel. He had gone there with Mr. Choksi but Doctor was not to be found. After witness returned Inspector Naden had come to the Chokey and under his signature the complaint was forwarded to Princess Street Police Station under the signature of Mr. Naden. After that in June Sergeant Healy had made some inquiries about the matter and had asked witness something about it

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, witness said that he knew the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel which was just near the Police station and he also knew one Mistri by sight. He was sent to search for Mr. Doctor. After Mr. Khan had recorded the complaint, witness further stated that a police station was no place to pay the amount and compound cases whichcould not be compounded at all in law or which could not be compounded without the permission of the Court. Witness had seen Mr. Doctor once or twice when passing through.

Sergeant Patrick Healey who was next examined by Mr. Thanawalla said that on 13th April, 1926 he was on patrol duty on Wodehouse Road in the evening. He knew both Doctor and Mistry. While on duty a motor car passed by him and was held up. Mistry from the car called witness and asked him if he had received any money in connection with a liquor case. Witness replied that he knew nothing about it. Mistri told witness that Baria had taken Rs. 500 to shut the mouths of police officers in connection with that case. Witness said that make him prove the allegation. Witness he did not know Baria and that he would then spake about the conversation to Sergeant Fish who referred to the books and made a certain statement. Some day after, witness went to the Superintendent's office with Sergeant Fish; and as the Superintendent was busy and as witness was on Court duty Sergeant Fish undertook to explain the whole matter to the Superintendent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, witness said that he knew Mistri by sight for the last eight months; but he did not know Mistri's connections with the Apollo Hotel. He also knew Doctor by name and sight. He had often been to the Apollo Hotel in connection with inquiries. He had never seen Inspector Naden in the hotel. It was for the first time that Mistri htd accosted witness in that manner and that had surprised witness. The case is proceeding.

FATAL JUMP FROM A WINDOW.

EVADING ARREST RESULTS IN DEATH

How a man lost his life while evading police arrest was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday morning, when an inquest was held touching the death of Jethalal Bhanji a Bania aged 35 years.

It appeared, at about 1 a.m. on Thursday, Deputy Inspector Sheikh Hussain of Pydhonie Police Station armed with a warrant raided a gambling den on the 2nd floor of a building at Dongri Street. Before the police could go into the room by forcing the doors open three men jumped out of a window and fell on the road. The police removed them to the J.J. Hospital as they had sustained injuries when Jethalal Bhanji (35) died on the way. The other two persons, Jetha Kanji and Shamji Velji were detained in the J.J. Hospital for treatment.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Deputy Inspector Sheikh Hussain Kassam, said on the 3rd instant he received information about a common gaming house said to have been conducted by one Doongersey in a room on the second floor of a house at Dongri Street. Witness obtained a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes Department) and went to the house in question at 1 a.m. on Thursday with the informant. He called a 'punch' and knocked at the door when a man from within asked the name and witness said "Amrat." The man refused to open the door and witness demanded entry saying he was a police officer. As the man inside did not open the door, witness forced it open. He arrested four persons and took charge of the gambling articles. While he was searching the room, he received information that three men had jumped out of the window, which had no bars. He went down stairs and found three persons under a window. He removed them to J.J. Hospital but the deceased expired on the way.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull and rupture of the spleen.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by the fracture of the base of the skull and rupture of the spleen.

THE STREET BLIND

APPEAL FOR A HOME.

To all of you, who have eyes to see God's beautiful light, I appeal to give your mite towards all those who are in perpetual darkness, and who will be made happy in the new home which is to be started and which will be known as "The Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay". This will be a separate institution, and will have no connection with the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, which is already in existence or the Helpless Beggars Fund, which has already been started. The New Home will be an ideal Home for the Street Blind only of this City, where they will be housed, clothed, fed and taught some trade which will enable them later to earn a living for themselves, when eventually they are prepared to leave the Home. If each man, woman and child would come forward and just give the blind an anna, the Home would soon be started and all would have the satisfaction of feeling that they have contributed towards the happiness of the "Happy Home."

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

DONATIONS.

Through Mrs. A. P. Sabavala:—

	Rs.
Ranee Pratabgir Singh	1,000
Mr. Sorab N. Gamadia	500
A Friend	200
A Friend	200
Other donors	470

Through Dr. M. E. Bayn:—

	Rs.
Khimji Vassanji (second instalment)	1,000
A Zoroastrian "	300
Mr. Amratlal "	200
A Parsee Lady "	200
Anonymous "	200
Mr. R. F. Mulla "	150
Mullaji Saheb High Priest of Dawoodi Bhoras "	150
Other Donors "	168
Proceeds of Matheran Concert "	3,050

Through Mrs. A. P. Sabavala:—

The Workers of the Framji Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. through Mr. B. H. Chavala, Manager of the Mill.	Rs. 118-14-0
Total Rs.	5,588-14-0

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My friend Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Bhutto has given expression to many nice sentiments in connection with the Sukkur Barrage which we all heartily endorse. But there is one thing he has said to which I cannot help taking strong exception to, and that is where he desires that everybody else except the Sindhis should be excluded from the benefits of the Barrage. His complaint is chiefly against the Panjabis, against whom he seems to be most bitter.

Now, with due deference to my friend speaking from my experience of Jamrao, I do not think we have any cause for complaint against those Panjabi brethren who have migrated from the Punjab and whom the Government favoured with grants on the Jamrao Canals. It may be that Government did so to the exclusion of some Sindhis who might have otherwise got them lands. But it must be conceded even by the worst detractors of the Punjabis, that they have infused a new life into the Sindhi peasant and Zamindar by the example of their own indefatigable industry, and enterprise. They have no doubt been an object of envy for the Sindhi agriculturist. But I respectfully submit that the Sindhi agriculturist has profited by their living example, at any rate on the Jamrao, though it may be too much to expect the Sindhi agriculturist (I speak of the average Sindhi) to come to the standards of our Panjabi brethren. I would not, therefore, like any hard and fast rule putting embargo on anyone to be laid down in regard to distribution of land on the Jamrao. In any case those Panjabi brethren of ours who have moved and lived amongst us for more than a generation and who have all their stake in Sindh are now as good Sindhis as anyone of us, and to think of excluding them from the benefits of the Barrage or any other scheme of development of the province by denying to them their due share in it would be a travesty of justice which no right-minded Sindhi would contemplate.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. BHURGRI.

COTTON CROP.

BREAK URGENTLY NEEDED.

BROACH, DHULIA AND DELHI CROPS SUFFERING

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

We are not in favour of a big fall in cotton market. Indian official crop advices leave no room for doubt, that the crop won't be upto the mark. Several districts including Khandesh, Broach and Delhi need an urgent break.

CROP REPORTS.

Half Weekly Weather and Crop Reports for the 12th August 1926, is as follows:—

Amritsar: Weather. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Bright, with passing clouds. No sign of rain. Crop Report. Cotton plants showing bolls in Amritsar and Patti districts.

Ferozepore: Weather. Cloudy, but no rain. Crop Report. Cotton plants flourishing. Lands being prepared for rabi sowings.

Multan: Weather. Nil. Crop Report. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Delhi: Weather. Showery. Crop Report. Fine weather wanted.

Agra: Weather. Cloudy, but no rain. Crop Report. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore: Weather. Fine weather has set in Crop Report. Cotton, maize, jawar weeding operations in progress. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Benaras: Weather Nil. Crop Report. Nil.

Amraoti: Weather. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop Report. Cotton plants making good progress. Food grains doing well.

Khamgaon. Weather. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Crop Report. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Dhulia: Weather. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Crop Report. Crop prospects generally good. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Jalgaon: Weather. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally Crop Report. All crops doing well.

Broach: Weather. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally Crop Report. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam: Weather. Nil. Crop Report Nil.

Wadhwan: Weather. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Crop Report. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera. Weather Nil. Crop Report Nil.

Bhavnagar: Weather Nil. Crop Report. Cotton plants healthy and making good progress.

Barsi: Weather. Cloudy, but no rain. Fine weather has set in. Crop Report. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants making slow progress. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Sholapur: Weather. More rain wanted generally. Crop Report. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli: Weather. Cloudy, but no rain. Crop Report. Nil.

Bellary: Weather. Cloudy, bt no rain. Crop Report. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants want more rain.

COTTON REPORT.

Shamji Mooljee, Cotton and Wool Broker writes:—

During our last circular we had already warned our clients and the public that in the immediate future New York market futures will collapse on some reliable crop news, and also we advised to sell because Americans at that time were between 17.60 and 17.75 cents for October month and 331 for April May here. Those who relied upon us took full advantage of the situation by effecting sales.

New reports to hand after the Bureau suggest clearly a downward trend of prices, and it is to be seen how far favourable weather continues.

As the market in New York has considerably sagged during last few days, we should like to halt at this point and study the future course of prices. However we are inclined to advise our clients to cover "Shorts" and make fresh purchases for moderate profits.

We should prefer sales on good advance.

EDUCATION.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

PLACE OF VERNACULARS.

Mr. R.V. Parulekar, Headmaster, Desai High School, Malvan, in the course of his lecture before the Shiksha Vichar Mandal, Poona, traced the history of modern education in this Presidency from 1821, substantiating his statements at each stage with quotations from old records like the 'Reports of the Bombay Education Society,' 'The Bombay Native Education Society,' 'Board of Education' etc.

To the early educators of Bombay, he said the question of medium of instruction was a simple one. Granting, that the people had a language of their own and that they had an initial stock of learning, imperfect though it be, it naturally followed that the proper measure of diffusing further knowledge among them was to impart it through the medium of their own language. The best champions of this view were Elphinstone and Malcolm the then Governors of this Presidency. "The Hon. the Governor in Council (Elphinstone) considers the arguments conclusive against depending upon English schools alone for imparting instruction to the Natives; but if a certain number of natives can be prevailed upon to devote themselves to the acquisition of European language, it is to be hoped that by translations and other works, they would greatly contribute, through the medium of their own language, to the progress of their countrymen." (Report of B.N.E.S., 1823-26.)

"To the Natives so educated, I (Malcolm) look for and, in the diffusion of knowledge among other countrymen, through the medium of their vernacular dilects; and I certainly think that it is only by knowledge accessible through the latter medium, that it can ever be propagated to any general or beneficial purpose." (Syed Mahmood, History of English Education in India.)

On a later occasion Sir John Malcom spoke very significant words on the same subject to a mixed audience of Indians and Europeans:

"Let these present recollect the days of their boyhood; until the age of 12 or 14 the time was spent in acquiring their own language in reading, writing and arithmetic. Suppose after this preparation, that, instead of being able to acquire knowledge in English works, they were told these treasures were hidden in Greek and Hebrew books they would have shrunk from the task in despair, for years must elapse before they learn the new language and that period of life, which to be useful should be passed in the application of knowledge, could be spent in its attainments; and, if they did persevere, their acquirements would in a great measure, separate them from the community to which they belong; they would be veiled from common view in a language unspoken and not understood by their relations and friends; and they would be unable to impart what they knew, to any who has not gone through the same process as themselves. These results.....could only be avoided by changing the language of the Natives of India, and this was wholly impracticable. If knowledge was to be imparted there was only one mode of doing it, and that was through the medium of their own language." (Report of B.N.E.S., 1827.)

TRANSLATIONS OF BOOKS.

The efforts of the Government and the public of Bombay were consistent with this view. In 1824 the Bombay Native Education Society was authorised by Government to offer rewards for best translations, Rs. 100 to 400 for school books and Rs. 400 to 5,000 for superior productions. In response to this announcement several gentlemen came forward with books of various degrees of usefulness, covering all sorts of subjects, Algebra, Higher Arithmetic, Geometry, Trignomatry, Mensuration, Logarithmic tables, Histories of England, India, Egypt, Greece and Rome, Geography, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy. In 1827 the Society was able to announce:—"It is not long since an opinion was very general of the hopelessness of rendering English works of Science intelligible to the natives of this country through the medium of translations into the vernacular dialects.....The genius of the Marathi and Gujarati languages aided by their cognate, the Sanskrit, admits of versions perfectly adapted to the conveyance of instruction." The Engineering Institute and the Native Medical Institution in Bombay were successfully imparting instruction in Western Engineering and Western Medicine, the medium of instruction in both places being the vernacular."

All this was chiefly due to the personal interest in the matter taken by the two Governors, Elphinstone and Malcolm, and the policy adopted in Bombay was not the same as that in Bengal where in 1835 Macaulay's famous minute had given a different turn to the Education of that Province. It should be remembered, however, that all this while there was a proper appreciation of the importance of English education to the people of India, as may be seen from the report of Captain Candy in 1840. "It seems to me that too much encouragement cannot be given to the study of English, nor too much value put upon it, in its proper place and connection, in a plan for the intellectual and moral improvement of India. This place, I conceive, to be that of supplying ideas and the matter of instruction, not that of being the medium of instruction." In spite of the minute of Macaulay in 1835, the Province of Bombay appears to have been allowed complete freedom to carry on the work on her own lines up to about 1844 when Sir Erskine Perry, the President of the Board of Education discovered that the Bombay policy was not in conformity with the policy of the Government of India, while the educational policy of Bombay was mainly directed to vernacular instruction, the Bengal policy vigorously advocated English instruction. He, therefore, induced the Board in 1845 to follow Bengal and decide that higher education could only be taught through the medium of English. The Board, however, was not unanimous in its decision, most Indian members and some European members were opposed to it. The weight of the Government, brought up in the traditions of Elphinstone and Malcolm was thrown on the side of the vercularists.

DOUBLE ASPECT OF QUESTION.

Sir E. Perry put up a fresh fight, but it was of no avail. Government was obstinate and it held up the view of the vernacularists more openly and with greater determination. At last Sir E. Perry played his trump card, he insisted that the Bombay Government should refer the matter to the Government of India before adopting a definite policy which was opposed to that of the Government of India. The expected did happen and Sir E. Perry triumphed. It should be remembered in this connection, however, that the main issue of the controversy was not the neglect of English and the care of the vernaculars or 'vice-versa.' It centred round one important problem—what should be the medium of instruction for imparting the higher branches of European knowledge—and there is reason to believe that if the Bombay Government had been allowed to adopt its own policy on teaching even in the University colleges would have been done in the vernaculars of the Presidency. The question of the vernaculars had a double aspect. Their use as media of instruction and their advanced study in the colleges. The above discussion refers to the first. Let us now consider the second.

STUDY IN COLLEGES.

In 1859-60 the University of Bombay was instituted and following the wishes expressed in the dispatch of 1854, and the practice which already existed in the colleges, the University included in the subjects prescribed for all its examinations "vernaculars" as one of the subjects. This recognition of the vernaculars by the University gave a great impetus to their study and the college Fellows spent a part of their time in teaching the vernacular literature and grammar for the University Examination. The Daxina Fellows were required to submit an essay in vernacular on a subject of their choice and a few Scholarships and exhibitions were earmarked for proficiency in Vernaculars. All this, however, suddenly changed in 1863 ment of the chancellor had a force of convicilars from its colleges and, as a consequence, colleges ceased to have anything to do with the vernaculars. It would be interesting to enquire into the causes of this sudden determination of the University to exclude the vernaculars from its examinations. Surely in doing so the University was going against the wishes of its creator,, the Dispatch of 1854. Moreover, it was not a new subject in the curriculum; it was the elimination of a subject which was for years being taught in the Colleges. It appears that one person who was mainly responsible for this change was Sir Alexander Grant. He was one of the ablest educational officers that came to India and he interested himself in the problems of Indian Education even after his retirement. It is an irony of fate that this gentleman should have been responsible for the greatest mistake ever committed by the Bombay University—the abolition of the vernaculars from its colleges.

INDIAN SCHOLAR.

This "Reform"—the elimination of the vernaculars and insistence on the introduction of the classical studies—was apparently meant for the good of the vernaculars themselves. Said Sid Bartle Frere in his convocation address of 1863:—"It was the men who learnt and lectured and examined in Latin and Greek who matured modern English, German, French, and Italian out of the illiterate dilects which served the purposes of our rude ancestors, and it is only by a similar process that we can hope to see the vernacular languages of modern India occupy the same position of popular usefulness and permanence." There is no doubt the argument of the chancellor had a free of conviction behind it. But let us look to the surroundings of the Indian scholar and of the European scholar. The European scholar studied classics out and out, the Indian does it as a minor subject. The first "learnt, lectured, and examined" in Latin. The Indian scholar "learnt, lectured and examined in English, not in classics. To him the real classical language was not Sanskrit or Persian but English. The European scholar when he stepped out of the University had to face the realities of the social life out side which was entirely "vernacular" in all its aspects. He talked, he wrote, he lectured in vernacular; for otherwise he could be isolated from Society which conducted all its business in the vernaculars. The Indian scholar on the other hand, when stepping out of the University could live independently of his community, thanks to the salary he owed to his "English" culture. He lived for the good of the rulers and could even defy his community. He belonged to a different caste. The caste of the rulers. He wrote in English, he talked in English, he conducted his business in English and the books he read for enjoyment were English books. He left off the study of his vernacular when he was 12 or 13 and therefore was afraid to use it after he left the college and entered the world. Fortunately, the surroundings in which he was placed made it easy for him to avoid the use of his vernacular except at home.

This step on the part of the University was a decisive blow to the other question, the use of the vernaculars as medio of instruction. If the study of the vernaculars were maintained in the colleges during the last sixty years their development would have been far greator and there would not have been two opinions on their capability to act as media of instruction in schools as well as in colleges. But their displacement from University syllabuses frustrated at one stroke the main object for which the Indian Universities were created, viz. the spread of western knowledge through the vernaculars among the masses through the agency of the University graduates. One fails to understand how the University authorities in 1863 came to the conclusion that a very moderate knowledge of a classical language would tend to improve the vernaculars, themselves left out of the University.

The subsequent history of the vernacular education in the University of Bombay is well known. In 1900-1901 three of the vernaculars were reintroduced into the M. A. courses. In 1918 four of them found a corner in the B. A courses. Hopes are held out that they will be introduced in the first two years of the Arts course also.

MASS EDUCATION.

MR. MANDE'S SCHEME.

We saw in the last article that there is a tremendous loss of the public funds every year without any tangible achievement so far as the spread of primary education is concerned, it would be interesting now to turn our attention to the other question, viz., whether under the present conditions prevailing in India, it is or it is not feasible to make Primary Education universal and compulsory in the near future.

Let us take into consideration the state of affairs prevailing in C.P., and Berar. If one were to think of introducing compulsory education for pupils of 5-11 years, there would be 20,86,914 pupils knocking at the school gate for admission. The provision made at present is for 3,08,670 pupils only. It is, therefore, quite clear that so far as the financial point of view is concerned it is impossible to provide in the near future such a huge amount without prejudice to other nation-building activities.

If any great things are to be achieved, radical changes will have to be brought about in the very system of education.

Situated as we are in the present circumstances, it is imperatively desirable to see that, instead of entertaining very high and ambitious hopes of universal and compulsory Primary Education, it would be profitable to make a departure from the present day educational procedure and to see if by educating the parent, any real good may come out. The Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab in his report for 1923-24 has put the same thing in the following way:—

"With a view to consolidation in existing schools emphasis has been laid on the need to reduce stagnation, especially in the lowest class. In this matter, it is the parent who requires to be educated, for in a large number of cases he has still to realise that the permanent advantage to his child of becoming literate is greater than his immediate economic value of tending cattle."

The Punjab Government has of late commenced in right earnest the work of educating the parent, and this movement is fast spreading. In the year 1922-23, there were only 630 night schools with 17,776 pupils while in the year 1924-25, the number of the institutions rose to 1,528 with 40,883 students. These schools are mostly run by the Co-operative Societies. They do not differ in material essentials from the night schools conducted by the Social Service League of Bombay and by the Co-operative Societies in the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies.

FOLK SCHOOLS.

Though these schools have their use and are bound to solve their own special purpose, Mr. Mande thinks that they do not possess the requisite life which ought to be present behind any scheme for mass-movement. He declared that the Scheme which has been now placed before the public was more or less inspired by the "Folke hoj-Skoler" or the Peoples' High Schools of Denmark which were first established by Bishop Grundtvig. It is to be noted that these famous schools were introduced at a very critical period in the history of Denmark. The whole of Denmark was in a state of stagnation. The very aims and objects with which these schools were established will throw a flood of light over the causes which have made them so successful. The Bishop said, "These schools would be accessible to young people over the land, where they may readily get leave and opportunity to become better acquainted not only with human nature and human life in general, but with themselves in particular; and when they can receive guidance in all civic relations and become well acquainted with their country's need in all directions where their daily life and love of the country are nourished by national speech and historical information, by natural intercourse with one another and by the lively song which are heard through all the period of Denmark's history, and inspires admiration for what is great; warm love for what is beneficial; faithfulness and affections, peace and unity; innocent cheerfulness, pleasure and mirth. Thus will be opened a well of healing in the land which will be sought by crowds from generation to generation and therein past counting, blind people will receive their sight; the deaf their hearing and the dumb their speech and there the halt will cast away their crutches and show clearly that the dance trips it lightly through the wood."

Before concluding this article, it is better to mention in brief the salient feature of the Scheme of mass-education which has been evolved by Mr. Mande and which has been proved to be quite feasible as shown by the experiments and demonstrations exhibited by Mr. Mande. It is a matter of great relief that the C.P. Government is evincing very keen interest in Mr. Mande's scheme and it has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.

THE SCHEME OF MASS EDUCATION

1. The Scheme is intended for the adult population.

2. The course runs for six months, with two hours of instruction in the evening.

3. Instruction will be given with the help of Magic Lantern Slides 'en masse' for three-quarters of an hour and for another three-quarters individual attention will be given by splitting the whole number into groups of 35.

4. One hundred and forty students will be under instruction at a time.

5. Once the initial expenditure is defrayed, the cost for complete education per head does not exceed Rs. 6.

WHAT THE SCHEME EXPECTS TO IMPART.

A.—**Literary:**—

This will include skill in the mechanics of reading and writing. At the end of six months' course it will not only satisfy the test set by the Census Commission, viz: "ability to read and write a letter" but will also approximately impart to the pupils the speed in reading; eleganee and ease in writing which candidates for the Primary Examination (Vernacular iv St. Examination) are expected to possess to pass it.

B.—**Computation:**—

The Scheme does not aim at teaching Arithmetic 'to discipline the mind.' It will only confine itself with practical problems that confront the farmer or the factory labourer in the domain of computation. "Farmer's Arithmetic" as the name connotes will cover the following ground:—

(1) Family accounts; (2) Land measurements and areas; (3) Simple and compound interest (the latter by mere formula); (4) Simple rule of three; (5) Simple vulgar fractions and (6) Practice.

In order to make abstract ideas concrete the Scheme would utilise the slides to present ideas and things graphically.

C.—General information regarding Geography, History, Civics and Industries etc.

AN INDO-CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

STUDENTS' "CAMPS OF LETTERS"

Mr. William Thompson, a member of the French Geographical Society gives the following description of a University in Indo-China:—

The town of Nam-Dinh, to-day as in many past centuries, is celebrated throughout Indo-China as the scene of a ceremonial, both picturesque and archaic. Aspirants for the grades of Cunhon (Master Degree) and the Tutaf (Bachelor Degree) congregate here every third year to undergo their examinations. Candidates arrive to the number of some 10,000 to dispute for 300 to 400 diplomas. Accompanied each by a domestic and often by many members of their families, they descend into the more or less comfortable inns of this ancient city. On the eve of the competition each aspirant installs himself in one of 10,000 to 12,000 small tents of the "Camp of Letters," crowded one against the other at the gates of Nam-Dinh.

This university city of brief existence does not lack originality. As the French writer, Paul Doumer, in his interesting work on Indo-China says: "It has the regularity of a military camp, without the life, the animation. It is something silent, congealed, like the old Asiatic world which disappeared in contact with our civilization." If one followed the narrow paths leading between the rows of tents, and if one cast a glance into one of the lilliputian interiors one would see the crouching student surrounded by the essential equipment of a writer—sticks of ink, godets, tubes of lacquer in which rest pencils, a large heap of native writing paper. He dilutes his ink and tries to form characters which will do his style. A little farther away the servant lies, stretched out, sleeping; yet ready to wait upon his master many times during the day. An antique lamp and a chest of precious wood, destined to inclose the "tools" of the future scholar, complete the effects of each tent.

"CAMP OF LETTERS."

Few are those who achieve the much desired honours in their first visit to this "Camp of Letters." There are those who have presented themselves at Nam-Dinh as many as 10 or 12 times, and have exceeded the age of 50, although the average age is about 30. The examinations are a succession of examinations, so the candidates diminish as the competition advances. The themes given are on literary or philosophic subjects and the students are given sufficient time to write their thesis.

The session lasts many weeks, and it is the resident French superior who decides on the proposal of the mandarins, the number of diplomas to be delivered, ordinarily between 250 to 300 bachelor degrees and 50 to 60 licentiate degrees. The competitors passing with the highest distinctions receive the diplomas of master and the others that of bachelor. In passing similar examinations three years later, the last named can become in their turn masters.

With regard to the examiners who come from Hue for this ceremony, they are designated by the Minister of Rites of the King of Annam, and they perform their duties with an irreproachable conscience.

The "Concours des Lettres" of Nam-Dinh closes with an original ceremony. The examiners, gowned in ample robes of brocaded silk, on their heads bizarre bonnets, take their seats on either side of the passage. The servants hold parasols over them, the number of which indicates the class of the mandarinat. One of the university judges pronounces the name of each bachelor and each licentiate, and the province in which he was born, while a page or official announcer, in red cassock, provided with a loud-speaking trumpet, repeats his words. The successful aspirants group themselves to receive with their parchments, costumes of mandarin of a dark blue, amid the noisy felicitations of their kinsfolk.

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

A new High School named the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School was started in this City in June last. Bai Kabibai was a Cutchi Bhatia lady who made a Trust of all her property valued at nearly 50 lakhs of rupees in her last will and testament nearly three years ago, directing to start two High Schools, and two free dispensaries, one for women and children and the other for men. The dispensaries have been working regularly and now one High School has also come into existence. It is believed that one more High School will shortly be started under the sum trust and it is likely that it will be residential.

There are four Trustees. Messrs. Vasanji Naranji, Virchand Umarsey, Mulji Ranchoddas and Mavji Tulsidas, all of them Bhatia gentlemen of good repute.

The staff for the Kabibai Hindu High School consists of 22 teachers and the total number of boys now is 320. The School is at present located, together with the dispensary for ladies, in Bai Kabibai's residence at No. 26, Bohra Bazar Street, popularly known as Holi Chakla, Fort, it being provided in her will that these two should be so conducted. It is being contemplated to remove some classes to another building so as to widen the capacity of the School.

The school will very shortly apply for affiliation to the Bombay University.

The noteworthy point about this School is that the monthly scale of fees is very low being rupee one for first three Standards, rupees two for the middle ones and rupees three for the 6th and the 7th Standards. Only high-class Hindus are admitted thereto, that being a condition laid down in the will by Bai Kabibai. And the allowable percentage of free studentship is as high as 50 per cent. of the total number of boys.

Mr. Dinkarrai J. Vaishnav who has been appointed as the Principal was for some time Professor of English in the Sarwajanik College, Surat, and later Principal of the National College, Surat.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

It is not generally realised how widely spread and influential a thing the Sunday Schools have become in the world since the movement began some 150 years ago round about the period of Robert Raikes. It has reached to every country, Christian and otherwise, except those absolutely closed the Christian evangelist. It reaches each Sunday a great host of scholars, youth and adult, to the total of over 30 millions, who are led by an army of 3 million teachers. The work is almost wholly voluntary; there is probably no other single cause or movement in the world that has commanded such a wealth of love and devoted service as has the Sunday School during these years. A good deal of the work has undoubtedly fallen far short of the best standards of the educationalist, and yet it has been backed by a sincerity of purpose, an earnestness of heart and worth of character that could hardly be surpassed. Its devotees have been largely from among the humbler classes (though among them are many whose names rank high among the well-known and highly-placed.) And while there has been much failure to achieve the fullest results in the life of many scholars and to hold them loyal to the highest Christian standards, yet the results to the Church, to the world, and to every cause that has laboured for men's good have been incalculable. There could hardly be found a cause, or a community, that does not owe some of its finest and most uplifting service to those whose lives were first turned to God and His Kingdom in the Sunday School. Furthermore, the Sunday School is no longer an effort on behalf of ragged uncared-for street urchins. Its work now touches the youth of well-nigh all classes, and is marked by some of the finest educational effort as well as devoted service. The Sunday School is ceasing to be a thing the child wishes to avoid; rather is it becoming dfficult to keep young people from attending who have once entered its doors.

What has been true of the Sunday School in the wider field has been true of the movement also in India. The first Sunday School in this country was opened in Calcutta in 1803, two sons of William Carey being teachers. Since then there has been considerable growth in many ways, notably within the last fifty years following the founding of the India Sunday School Union. This organisation has endeavoured to give a lead to the movement as one of the central features of the work of the Christian Church in India, both on behalf of the youth of the Christian Church and of youth outside the Christian Church to whom may be given the same enriching knowledge of Christ and His truth.

The growth in numbers is indicative of general progress, ther being over 10,000 Sunday Schools in India to-day, attended weekly by 20,000 teachers and well-nigh 6 lakhs of scholars, as compared with less than one-tenth that number fifty years ago. The work touched by the I. S. S. U. is carried on in at least 16 languages, and is represented by literature, examinations, teacher training, etc. This last item, the training of teachers, is one of the most prominent features of the work to-day. A Training School (the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution) has been established in Coonoor, where companies of teachers are brought together for intensive study, under expert guidance, in the life and mind especially of the child and the adolescent in the use of the Bible and illustrative material; in educational methods found most effective by experience in India; and in the whole work of what is called Religious Education. The work of this Institution is of course carried on in English. In addition to this a considerable amount of touring is done by the staff of the Union (four Europeans and three Indians, five of whom are supported especially for Teacher Training), in order that lecture courses, conferences, and inspirational meetings may be held for workers in their own centres. The area which these workers attempt to cover in this way runs the whole length and breadth of India. The work is entirely inter-denominational, its governing committees being composed of members of most of the Christian groups of the country. It may also be called inter-national, as it embraces the work in India of societies and churches from America, Europe and Australasia.

While the workers mentioned above are supported by funds from abroad, the internal work of the Union is maintained by funds raised in India. It is hoped to mark the Jubilee Year of the I.S.S.U. by raising money for a two-fold object connected with the fitting of teachers for this work:—

1. To start an Endowment Fund for the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution in Coonoor;

2. To meet the expenses of running Short Period Vernacular Schools in connection with the Auxiliaries, for Sunday School Teachers.

An appeal is made to all interested in the Christian cause for donations to ards these objects (to be sent to the Gen. Sec., India Sunday School Union, Jubbulpore.)

Some questions may arise in the mind of the reader of these lines. Is it really desirable or necessary to carry on Religious Education through a Sunday School? Is it not better to make Religious Education one with the general education given to our young people? Do not the Missions and Churches in India include religious instruction as a regular and required part of their curricula and is not this sufficient?.

Our answer to these is that the ideal certainly is that religious instruction shall be carried on in close association with the other elements of education and shall permeate all education, this assuming that there will be definite, positive religious instruction and not merely the hope that religious ideals will find a way into heart and life through other educational activities while nothing is deliberately planned or said about religion. But still there is a place for the Sunday School at its best a bright, inspiring gathering on the Lord's Day where young people come into contact with devoted voluntary workers from other spheres who bring them highest truth illumined by their experience. But further, and thinking especially of the Christian Church in India, there are these facts to be considered that but a small proportion of Christian youth is today receiving education in the schools of missions and Churches; that the situation is such that it will be impossible to increase the amount of such work done by these bodies, and that there is the pressing need of leading the community into the advantages of something more than a very meagre Primary education; that if this is to be done they will have to receive their education at schools where positive religion is not taught, where members of various communities study together the elements of general education. The writer feels that this will be all to the good for Christian youth, as it will bring them into closer contact with the rest of the youth of their land and help to lead them into taking their proper part in the affairs of their people. This will demand a good grounding in the elements of their own faith (something more then merely Bible information), so that they may stand as stalwart Christians among their companions, able to give a reason for the hope that is in them. That brings us to the need for some such work as that of the Sunday School at its best. Add to this the situation created as our young people turn in their early teens to work on the fields and in industry, and again there is the call for the Sunday School to supply the urgent needs of their religious life. It is not that the Sunday School is rivalling other activities; nor that in the Sunday School religion is shut off from the rest of life. If rightly carried out, the work of the Sunday Schools may be closely linked up with all that goes on in the daily life of the young people of our towns and villages. The Sunday School at its best becomes the Church of Youth (with also a place for the Adult Class for open instruction and discussion). It brightens and sanctifies the Day of Rest. It gives the opportunity to make worship attractive and meaningful to the young, and as we said before to bring them into contact with voluntary helpers from other spheres who can bring them the highest truth illumined by their own experience. We believe that the Sunday School is vital to the spiritual life and power and influence of the Christian Church in India. For this reason we make our Jubilee Year Appeal for generous support to the objects mentioned.

A.G.A.

CITY'S PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PROGRESS OF FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

AN YEAR OF ALL ROUND PROGRESS.

The administration report of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1925-26, which has just been issued, says the year under report was an year of all round progress on the one hand and all round economy on the other. It was also an important year as laying the actual foundations of the many novel institutions and activities foreshadowed in the report for the previous year, such as the formation of Municipal Boy Scout Troops, the starting of an English-teaching primary school for the children of Christian residents of Byculla, the opening of six free reading rooms and libraries in different parts of the city, as well as of a free reading room and library for ladies and two more Tamil day schools. Visual instruction was also introduced in the schools for the first time during the year. The Urdu Female Teachers' Training Class was raised to the status of a 1st year Training College during the year and was named "The Municipal Urdu Training Institution for Women."

The Committee took steps during the year under report to give what is called an "Industrial Bias" to primary education. The suggestion originated with Government and was taken up by the Committee in good earnest. The number of old Manual Training and Sloyd Classes was at once raised from 4 to 11 and placed under qualified teachers. A new provocational curriculum which has been drawn up by the Schools Committee has been approved of by the Corporation and Government.

Among other innovations during the year were the introduction of hand looms in the Madanpura Urdu Boys' and Girls' schools, of a cooking class at the Matunga Gujarati Girls' School, and of music classes in general.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Scheme of Free and Compulsory Education, which was inaugurated in Bombay on 2nd November 1925, laid the foundation of a new era in the educational history of Bombay.

Before the introduction of compulsion, the total number of pupils (of compulsory age) attending the Municipal and Aided Schools in the F and G Wards, was 5,663. The results of the preliminary census revealed that the total number of children, that could be brought under compulsion, in that area, was 17,613. The census thus proved that the total number of children attending schools was only 32 per cent. of the number of children who were of school going age in that area. The vast majority of the remaining 68 per cent. was doomed to illiteracy, had it not been for the timely introduction of Free and Compulsory Education.

When the year closed it was only five months since compulsion was introduced and the staff was able to bring to schools a total number of more than five thousand pupils so that out of the total number of 17,613 children of school-going age, 12,001 were attending schools at the end of the year, as against 5,663 that were attending before compulsion.

NEW SCHOOLS.

Most of the population in the F and G Wards being Marathi speaking, by far the largest number of pupils to be provided for was on the Marathi side and so the number of new Marathi Schools opened was naturally very great. The number of new schools opened before the end of the year in the F and G Wards was as follows:—

Marathi 35, Gujarati 3, Tamil 2, Urdu 2. Total 42.

These schools are, most of them, mixed schools i.e. attended by both boys and girls. As the number of girls in each school increases, arrangements will be made to start a separate girls' school for that particular area.

It is very difficult to estimate exactly the extra expenditure that the Schools Committee had to incur on account of Free and Compulsory Education. Owing to a policy of watchful restraint on every item of expenditure, large savings were effected in all directions in the year under report; so the mere comparison of the figures of expenditure for the year under report and those for the previous year will not give a correct idea of the additional expenditure incurred for compulsion. Besides, a large number of the new pupils brought to schools was absorbed by the already existing schools and the extra expenditure incurred on their account cannot with any accuracy be calculated. However, the following figures will throw much light on the economic management with which the whole scheme was carried out:—

Item	Expenditure for 1924-1925	Expenditure for 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Salaries of Teachers and Servants	16,08,063	16,08,746
(ii). Rent	4,08,386	4,67,961
(iii). Miscellaneou	1,78,789	2,58,940
(iv). Census Establishment		21,837
(v). Grants-in-Aid to Private Schools.	1,51,112	1,86,616
Total	23,46,350	25,44,100

As to the question when the scheme of compulsion will be introduced in the whole of the City, even in the F and G Wards the Mahomedan Girls have been still exempted from the operation of the Act and in the remaining Wards there is no compulsion at all. However, it appears that it will not be long before these too are brought under the Act. The Corporation have already under their consideration a scheme for the remaining Wards, recently submitted by the Committee, and correspondence with Government is going on in the matter of bringing the Mahomedan Girls of the F and G Wards under the operation of the Act.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE.

In considering the average expenditure per pupil, so far as the Municipal Schools only are concerned, we have to take into consideration only such of our expenditure as can be said to have been incurred directly or indirectly on the Municipal Schools only. We have thus to leave out of consideration those amounts which were spent in Grant in-Aid, and Public Libraries; substracting these from the total expenditure for the year we get Rs. 23,35,131 as the total expenditure on the Municipal Schools for the year. Dividing this amount by the total average number of pupils which was 40,496, the expenditure per pupil for the whole year comes to Rs. 57.7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 25,44,099-2-2 and the total receipts were Rs. 27,11,943-12-9, out of which the Municipal Grant alone amounted to Rs 26,56,500.

The total number of schools at the end of the year 1925-26 was 343, as against 337 in the previous year. The introduction of free and compulsory education in the F and G Wards led to a large increase in the number of pupils during the latter part of the year; however, the increase is mainly in the number of Marathi-speaking boys and the increase in the number of other pupils is not very striking. The total number of pupils in the Municipal schools on the 31st March, 1926, was 43,063, as against 37,816 at the end of the previous year. No new Municipal owned school building was added to the already existing 14. The number of schools accommodated in these buildings is 24 day schools and 4 night schools. The high cost of building has been for many years a great obstruction in the way of erecting new buildings. The Corporation is, however, contemplating a progressive scheme for having Municipal-owned school buildings erected and negotiations with Government for a promise to give an adequate building grant will be shortly taken on hand.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

Coming to the aided schools, we find that they do not show the same progress that was visible in the case of Municipal schools. Quite contrary to what one would have naturally expected, their number instead of increasing has decreased from 155 to 148. The number of pupils has, however, increased from 15,555 to 16,243, and so the decrease in the number of schools is not much to be deplored.

The total amount paid to private aided schools as grants-in-aid, reached Rs. 1,86,615. With a view to encourage the aided schools to improve their condition, the Committee have been of late assessing the grants in as liberal a way as is possible within the limits prescribed by the Grants-in-Aid Code. This has not, however, given a sufficient impetus to the growth of aided schools, and so the Committee have recently framed still more liberal rules modifying the provisions and the limits of the Grants-in-Aid Code. These rules are awaiting Government sanction and are expected to come in force in the near future. Recently the Committee have also sanctioned an arrangement whereby needy schools will be paid grants by two half yearly instalments from next year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The two medical inspectors and the medical inspectress with their assistants visited during the year 164 boys' schools and 76 girls' schools, the total number of pupils examined in those schools being 22,165, out amined for the first time and 5,185 were girls. Of the 15,635 boys, 10,450 were examined for the first time and 5,185 were cases of re-examination having been noted down for some disease in the previous year. So also from the 6,530 girls, 4,187 were cases of first examination and 2,343 of re-examination. The results of the examination of pupils for the first time showed that on an average 30.5 per cent. of the girl and 20.5 per cent. of the boys were quite healthy and the remaining were affected with some sort of disease or another. Statistics show that 29 per cent. of boys and 34 per cent. of girls were suffering from malnutrition; 29 per cent. of boys and 37 per cent. of girls from diseases of teeth; 12 per cent. of boys and 16 per cent. of girls from eye disease; 3 per cent. of boys and 7 per cent. of girls from defective vision; 7 per cent. of boys and 13 per cent. of girls from enlarged spleen; and one per cent. of boys and 8 per cent. of girls from tuberculosis (suspected).

INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The medical inspectress and the two medical inspectors with their assistants visited 286 schools during the year and at the end of the year submitted their detailed reports on the premises of each and every school visited. The premises of 68 schools were found to be unsatisfactory and their cases were reported by the Committee to the Corporation and also to the Municipal Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, for such action as might be within their powers. It must however be mentioned, that it will not be possible to approach a quite satisfactory condition in respect of school premises unless and until the Municipality have their own buildings built for school purposes. Generally, all buildings are built in Bombay primarily for residential purposes and they cannot be expected to satisfy the requirements of a school. The difficulties in the way are many and they can be imagined from the fact that in certain areas, where on account of the compulsory education scheme, the Committee had to provide for a number of children, but could not find any premises except indifferently erected huts. The Committee, it must be mentioned, loses no opportunity to give up a bad building and hire a new one.

TEACHERS.

The total number of ordinary teachers rose from 1702 to 1723 during the year. Of the total, 950 were Marathi (691 males and 259 females), 357 Gujerati (219 males and 138 females, 410 Urdu (284 males and 126 females) and 6 Tamil (males). There were in addition 72 special teachers including two for teaching spinning on the Charka and one for teaching weaving.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CITY POLICE BEAT G. I. P. MATUNGA.

Thursday's match between the G. I. P. Matunga and City Police was one of peculiar importance. The latter were one point behind the R. A. M. C. with a match in hand, the soldiers having already completed their fixtures, and it was this match which would settle the championship of the second division. The Police had much at stake because a draw here would have meant a tie for the championship, and the R. A. M. C. would have annexed the honour on goal-average. On paper chances were very even, but the railwaymen took the field with a depleted team, Thompson, Major and Callaghan being missing. Added to this the Police played with a determination which was irresistible. The result was inevitable. They won by half a dozen goals and they deserved to.

Even play marked the first half. Matunga's efforts lacked any definite object, the forwards being completely disorganised. The Police scored one goal before the interval. On resumption, however, they played with rare dash and bottled up their opponents in their own area. Woods was being continually bombarded and gave a good account of himself. The Police slung the ball about a good deal, a fact which worried the G. I. P. Five more goals were added Duthie, Hibbart and Gulam Ahmed being the successful forwards. A penalty was awarded to them a little before full-time but Hibbart sent over.

Police	..... 6 goals.
G. I. P. Matunga	..... Nil.

Police:—Carter; Mackenzie and Dewey; Rabbitt, Hewson and Gardiner; Littlewood, Gulam Ahmed, Hibbart, Duthie and Saul.

G. I. P. Matunga:—Woods; Shannon and Eagle; King and Thompson; Veevers, Snow and Robinson.

COUNTY CRICKET.

CLOSING SCORES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Following are the closing scores in County Cricket Matches that began to-day. Rain fell at all centres and there was no play in fixture between Yorkshire and Northamptonshire at Leeds.

Somerset vs. Surrey (at Weston-super-Mare.)—Surrey 192 (White 6 for 60.)

Worcestershire vs. Lancashire (at Worcester.)—Worcester 186 for 7 (Foster 56.)

Essex vs. Derbyshire (at Leyton.)—Essex 95 for 1.

Gloucester vs. Notts (at Cheltenham.)—Notts 155 (George Gunn 67, not out, Parker 8 for 73.) Gloucester 113 for 7.

Hampshire vs. Middlesex (at Bournemouth.)—Hampshire 227 for 3; Mead 98, not out; Day 57, not out.)

Sussex vs. Leicestershire (at Hastings.)—Leicester 228 for 6 (Dawson 84; Astill 73.)

CRICKET AT LORDS

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Australians appeared at Lords to-day to play two days match against XV of the Public Schools. Collins won the toss and visitors going in first had made eighty for two at lunch time. There was no further play to-day in this match after lunch owing to thunderstorm.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET MATCHES.

The following are the dates of the cricket matches for the Northcote Shield:—

St. Xavier's College and Grant Medical College—August 16,17,18.

Wilson College and Gordhandas Medical College—August 16,17,18. ....

St. Xavier's College and Grant Medical College vs. Wilson College and Gordhandas Medical College—August 24,25.26.

St. Xavier's College and Grant Medical College vs. Wilson College and Gordhandas Medical College—August 31 and September 1,2.

Elphinstone College ....Bye and Sydenham College....Bye August 24.25.26.

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT-IN

THIRD DAY.

(Saturday, 14th August.)

1st Race 2-30 p.m.—

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Country-breds.

Mystery 9/7; Shirtai 9/7; Zara 9/6; May B 9/0; Dasara 8/13; Free Shot 8/13; Shivaprasad 8/6; Gift of Song 8/5; Joviality 8/5; Allegory 8/2; Postern 8/2; Prince Arthur 8/2; Bhopal Hope 7/12; Arrowroot 7/11; Prince Michael 7/11; Day Delight 7/11; Loving Cup 7/9; Lilac 7/5; Osbourne 6/10.

2nd Race 3-0 p.m.—

THE BASRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Hyder Pasha 9/1; Apollo 8/13; Mansoor Beg 8/13; Hurcban 8/9; Andhra Valley 8/8; Kadir Hajaz 8/8; Zoolfakar 8/7; Mooltan 8/6; Amood 8/5; Cossack 8/2; Arab Prince 8/1; Nassim 7/12; Amanra 7/11; Confederacy 7/5; Silver Cloud 7/2; Ramban 6/10.

3rd Race 3-30 p.m.—

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Cailis 9/6; Shingled 9/5; Radha Piari 9/5; Rakings 9/3; Summer's Joy 9/1; The Typhoon 8/11; Steel Blue 8/9; Prose and Verse 8/7; Merry Gift 8/7; Adour 8/7; Love Glass 8/4; Musk Rat 8/4; Redcot 8/4; Stung Again 8/2; Longleat 8/2; Kilfadini 8/0; Flying Fun 7/12; Special Sprout 7/6; Blue Curtain 7/4; Ethelwald 7/4; Be Careful 7/0.

4th Race 4-0 p.m.—

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Motu Proprio 9/7; Fun of the Fayre 9/4; Poet's Dream 9/2; Saintly Sovereign 9/2; Divide 9/2; Wilmington 8/9; Riverine 8/8; Sharp Arrow 8/7; Toss Up 8/7; Chrysolite 8/5; Lady Rita 8/4; Sophie II 8/3; Cylvern 8/2; Bridault 8/0; French Furze 7/13; Dugald Dalgetty 7/13; Scarlo 7/13; Vinny 7/6; San Fay 7/0; Liza 6/10.

5th Race 4-30 p.m.—

THE BASRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Dilawar 9/0; Silver Thrush 8/9; Khundji 8/5; Mandil 8/3; Sahoo 8/2; Rarity 7/11; Zulu 7/11; Jodi 7/7; Mozan 7/6; Mayiah 7/5; Hazal 7/5; Trafalgar 7/5; Vazirulmulk 7/4; Aftab 7/4.

6th Race 5-0 p.m.—

THE BLANDFORD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3 000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses which, at the time of starting, have not won, in India, a race value Rs. 5,000 or races of the aggregate value Rs. 5,000.

Pombal 9/7; Defend 9/1; Minority 8/12; Golden Quest 8/8; Nougat 8/1; Foreman 8/1 Wedding Day 8/0; Free and Easy 7/13; Happy Elf 7/11; Pilgrim 7/11; Ardley 7/9; Proud Chieftain 7/2; Surekha 6/12; Arran Rose 6/7; Be Careful 6/7; Highspot 6/7; Eze 6/7.

7th Race 5.30 p.m.—

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,750; and third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Maryland 9/1; Purser 8/13; Ox Trot 8/12; Katerfelto 8/12; Pensacola 8/9; Grand Excel 8/9; L. S. D. 8/9; Moonshiner 8/9; Talaat Bey 8/6; My Realm 8/5; Wasp 8/5; Aldergrove 8/4; Cosd Canlas 8/3; Simon's Choice 8/3; Miss Evans 8/2; Lucky Lad 8/2; Krempo 8/1; Dry Wit 7/12; Unitoi 7/11; Kent Eagle 7/8; Sauce 7/8; Vainqueur 7/4; Jovial 6/10.

8th Race 6-0 p.m.—

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Stone Marten 9/0; Eltonian 9/0; Ormiston 9/0; L. S. D. 8/9; Lady Theo 8/8; Whit Week 8/3; Bright Bird II 8/3; Blackwood 8/3; Glastonbury 8/1; Fire Star 7/12; Wedding Day 7/11; Heera Mahal 7/11 The Flier 7/9; Very Little 7/8; Pilgrim 7/8; Rosetta Air 7/8; Larissa 7/6; Four Square 7/6; Slovakja 7/4.

9th Race 6-30 p.m.—

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Kanze 9/0; Commander 8/13; Kandinava 8/10; Weldon 8/9. Andhra Valley 8/9; Hamiar 8/9; Belan 8/9; Security 8/8; Centry 8/8; Shahir 8/6; Prince Royal 8/4; Simnan 8/4; Butterfly 8/2; Officer 8/0; Pride of Prussia 7/13; Shahabad 7/13; Mahir 7/13. Don't Care 7/12; Trusty 7/12; Farooq 7/11; Ahyid 7/8; Andrew 7/8; Kooleb 7/7; Dawood 7/6; Kitchener 7/4.

WINGFIELD CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

As a sequel to Wingfield Soulls Championship Final a private match over the same course between Collet and Beresford resulted in the former winning by half length. His time, namely 21 minutes, 32 seconds, is 41 seconds inside record.—Reuter.

NEW EXCHANGE RATIO.

FRAUGHT WITH GRAVE RISKS.

SAYS INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12

The following telegram has been addressed to-day by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Finance Department, Government of India, regarding the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency:—

The Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber emphatically condemn the recommendations of the majority report of the Currency Commission and their objectionable attempt to belittle the dissenting Minute of Sir Purshotamdas by suggesting that accuracy and completeness of figures therein given, had not the authority of the Commission although unimpeachable authority has been quoted for such figures. The standard recommended not an absolute Gold Standard as claimed but an Exchange Standard because the Currency authority given option to tender gold exchange instead of gold.

WHAT IS IN STORE.

The new system is even worse than the pre-war gold exchange standard because the pre-war was confined to sterling currency only, while the new system proposed offering the currency of any country with free gold market involving the holding of our currency reserves in several countries, and thereby immensely increasing the risks to India's Currency Reserve, in event of another big war, when some currencies may again suffer the fate of the franc, if not Rouble or Mark.

POOR PENALISED.

Arguments advanced for eighteen pence ratio are outstanding examples of "suppressio veri and suggestio falsi" leading the lay public to believe that some interests must suffer anyhow and it did not matter which, and suppressing the important fact that the interests adversely affected were the producer and cultivator being the largest and the poorest section of population, whose interests should have a precedence with any Government alive to its responsibilities. Again the talk of its being unsound to use currency as lever to reduce the wages suppresses the fact that the currency has been used to raise the real wages since 1924 by rigging up Exchange to eighteen pence and this has been a direct cause of present perilous state of industries. Committee strongly deprecate demonetization of Sovereign as tending to make present immense hoards of such coin and Mohurs useless for currency purposes and urge its retention as an inducement to such hoards to return to circulation as soon as confidence in the gold standard is established.

PROPOSED BANK NOT WANTED.

The Committee see no use for the new State Bank and consider the present Imperial Bank with necessary modifications and restrictions most suitable and adhere to views expressed in their letter to Finance Department Government of Bombay, dated 29th March 1926. The Committee regret that not a single copy of minutes of evidence or appendices is yet available, even in the official quarters and cannot understand why these are kept back. Many public men and even Associations are unable to secure copies even of the Report which is highly regrettable when such serious questions are involved."

B. P. C. C.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Quarterly Meeting of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.

OCTOBER.

	12th August, 1926
Previous Closing Rate	16.39
To-day's Opening Rate	16.25
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	16 21
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	12th August, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	8 87
To-day's Opening Rate	8 71
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	8.65
Difference	—.22

Khandi	312-8-0
Sewri	313-0-0
Weather Bureau Report	69.0
Gross Estimate	1,56,21,000
Ginning	47,749

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The P. & O. mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the mails from London of July 29 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 14.

At Home to Sir A. Marten by the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gym. vs. Customs, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Under Young Men's Parsee Assn. Mr. Bhulubhai Desai's lecture on "Indian National Life of To-day," Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Remittances to the "Home" Treasury.—Total remittances from 1st April to 31st July 1926, under: Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 8,000,000. Total 8,000,000 pounds sterling.

Elphinstone College Gujrati Mandal.—Mrs. Sarojini N. Mehta will lecture on "The position of Women", to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. in the B.A. class room of the Elphinstone College.

Telegraph Notification.—With immediate effect daily letter telegrams for Gibraltar and Malta will be accepted for transmission via Suez at rates same as for Great Britain viz. Rs. 6/4 for a minimum of 20 words and five annas for every additional word.

A Musical Concert.—Mr. Bhasker V. Vasant, a renowned Musician of Surat, will give a Musical Concert of Indian songs to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 77 Apollo Street Fort. The Gathering is open to the public.

Bombay Sanitary Assn.—A public lecture lantern slides will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Taro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions, Bombay Presidency to-day (Friday), at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. The lecture is open to the public.

A Religious Conversazione.—Swami Nirmalananda, a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, and President of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Bangalore, will hold a religious conversazione in the hall of the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant. The public are cordially invited to the function.

Vangmaya Seva Mandal.—Under the auspices of the Marathi Vangmaya Seva Mandal, Mr. S. M. Varde, will deliver a public lecture on "The Purity of the Marathi Language," to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakordwar. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. Seats are reserved for ladies.

Bombay Hawkers' Deputation.—In reply to a resolution passed by the public meeting of the hawkers of Bombay held under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala last week the latter is now invited by the Municipal Commissioner to meet him along with the representatives of the hawkers to discuss the question of the license in the Corporation on "Insect Carriers of Disease" with magic Hall at 12 noon to-day.

City's Mortality.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th August, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 12th August, 1926.

Small-pox Attack 1; Death 1.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 100.
Total mortality this day last year 98.

English Mails.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 11th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" carrying Bombay Mails of 7th instant ex. s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following resolution has been forwarded by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to Government as passed by its meeting held on Wednesday last under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.—The Council of the Association expresses its satisfaction at the Government of India having appointed the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, thus complying to a considerable extent with the recommendations made by the Association.

BAN ON PANDIT MALAVIYA.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting held on Wednesday last under the presidency of Sir D. M. Petit Bart:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association condemns the action taken by the Government of Bengal against Pandit under Section. It is strongly of opinion Madan Mohan Maaviya and Dr. Moonje that the action was both unnecessary and arbitrary. The Council urges upon the Government the desirability of not resorting to the Section to deprive citizens of their elementary rights of personal freedom and liberty of speech."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1926.

BOMBAY'S PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has just issued its administration report for the year ending March 1926. The main point of interest in the report is the progress of compulsory primary education in the F and G Wards of the city. Before compulsion was introduced in November 1925, the total number of pupils of compulsory age attending the schools in the two wards was 5,663, whereas the total number of children that could be brought under compulsion was 17,0[illegible]. During the five months of the new regime about 5,000 more children were brought to schools. It may reasonably be hoped that in the next few months most or all of the remaining 6,000 children will also have the benefit of the new system. It is a great pity that Muslim girls are left out of the operation of the Act, thanks mainly to the foolish opposition of some Muslims to the idea of compelling even little girls to attend school. For generations Indian Muslims have failed to avail themselves fully of even the limited educational facilities in the country and have suffered much for their neglect. The thoughtful among them now bitterly recognise their past error and are striving to impress upon the community that what it needs now more than any thing else is modern education for every section of the community. So long as one half of the community is practically doomed to illiteracy and ignorance, it is impossible to permeate the whole with that enthusiasm for education which is the only guarantee for its rapid advance. Muslims should rather insist that, whoever else may be exempted from compulsory education, their girls must not be left behind in any circumstances. We are glad to note that the Corporation is in correspondence with Government in the matter of bringing the Muslim girls of the F and G Wards under the operation of the Act. We trust now at least there will be no opposition to the scheme. It is both perverse and selfish to penalise the very section that needs elementary education most. We would call upon the enlightened Muslims of Bombay, women in particular, to carry on vigorous propaganda against the humiliating self-imposed ban on their girls.

The Corporation has also under consideration a scheme of compulsion for the remaining wards. The extra cost of compulsion in the two wards is happily not so high as to discourage the rapid extension of the Act to the whole city. As might have been expected many of the new pupils were absorbed by the old schools without any extra cost. Thus while the total expenditure before compulsion was 23 lakhs, the actual cost of compulsion is estimated at only about a lakh and a half. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Corporation will not be long in extending compulsion to the whole city After the recent revelations about insanitary school buildings the question of housing the larger number of students under the compulsory scheme is one of some anxiety. The report betrays a little complacency in the matter which is not quite re-assuring. It admits that out of 286 schools inspected during the year, the premises of as many as 68 schools were found to be unsatisfactory. But it adds: "It must, however, be mentioned that it will not be possible to approach a quite satisfactory condition in respect of school premises unless and until the Municipality have their own buildings built for school purposes". How long one will have to wait to approach such a satisfactory condition will be evident when it is remembered that while the Corporation conducts even now as many as 343 schools it owns only 14 buildings and in the year under report it could not add a single one to the number. The Committee seems to forget that it is not ideal conditions that the public demands immediately. The public insists, however, on having at least tolerable buildings, clean and fairly lighted and ventilated. Many of the schools recently reported against were not even tolerable and some were positively dangerous. With or without special grants from Government it is the moral and legal duty of the Corporation which seeks to compel little children to attend its schools to house them in safe and sanitary premises and it is heartless and puerile for the Committee to plead that "the pupils are probably living in premises not at all better than those of the schools". It is, indeed, a sad fact that many children are doomed by penury to live in dark and dingy slums. But is it any condonation of a system which compels twenty or thirty children to be penned for five hours almost at a stretch in equally dark and dingy rooms? The Committee's own medical inspectors find that 70 per cent. of the girls and 60 per cent. of the boys in the primary schools are "affected with some sort of disease or another". The buildings that were recently reported to be insanitary are calculated only to aggravate the diseases of the children. The Corporation owes it to the public to see that the scheme of compulsory education does not turn out to be a sham or a snare. Negotiations are said to be going on with Government for a promise to give the Corporation an adequate building grant. We hope Government will realise their own share of responsibility in the matter and sanction the grant.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

The news of the fall of Sheshuan, the last strong-hold of the Riffi, will force the attention of the European Powers to the intriguing subject of what is going to happen to the country which so bravely fought for retaining its independence under the leadership of Abdul Kerim. It is not only France and Spain, who desire to exploit the mineral resources of the Riff country; there is another Power, Italy, jealously watching for a chance to advance her "economic interests" in Northern Africa. Italy has been manoeuvring for a general conference of Mediteranean Powers. France and Spain, immediately after the surrender of Abdul Kerim, hastened to conclude an agreement with each other in order to "stabilise the new state of affairs". The stabilisation is an answer to Italian ambitions. It is a broad hint to Italy that her colonial adventures must limit themselves to the territory she has already secured. France and Spain are agreed upon the political frontier between French and Spanish Morocco, the Riff country, which wedges in between, being dissected arbitrarily for the convenience of frontier demarcation. The tribes, who are partly in the French and partly in the Spanish Zone, presented a difficulty in regard to the problem of administering their affairs, but the Spaniards agreed that the administration should be on a pattern uniform with the French system of "native administration" in Morocco.

There is thus no theoretical obstacle to the exploitation of the Riff country by Franco-Spanish commercial syndicates, and as the Spaniard is less of a business-loving person than the Frenchman, the major opportunities of exploitation will be in French hands. But it is to be seen whether French colonial policy will be able to effect a rapid pacification of the Riffi tribes. The Riff country is almost wholly in the Spanish Zone, Spain having sub-leased this territory from France on the condition of administering it properly and the curious thing is that France herself is theoretically at least a lessee of the Sultan of Morocco. The position of France in Morocco was settled by an international agreement some years ago which was signed by thirteen different Powers, of which Italy was one. The Colonial policy of France now consists in warding off in Northern Africa and elsewhere interference on the part of Powers who consider themselves entitled to intervene by virtue of such international agreements. So the only course for France in Morocco is to keep Spain on her side and ask Britain not to intervene, the *quid pro quo* being that France will not question British Imperialist policy.

But although France was successful in creating dissension and sowing the seeds of disloyalty to Abdul Kerim in individual tribes forming part of the Riffi Confederation, although she is now carrying out in Morocco with great advantage to herself the policy enunciated by M. Briand in the French Chamber in December last, the policy of not dealing with the tribal heads, but "with the populations themselves", in Syria she has found it impossible to put the same tactics in effect. The Jebel Druses have seen through the French game, and they mean to fight for the possession of their homes to the bitter end. The fact that Syria is a mandated territory for the administration of which France has to give an account to the League of Nations is certainly a thorn in the side of French autocratic rule there, and in this part of the world at least we see a European Power foiled in the pursuit of the well-known methods of divide and rule which have been hitherto successfully employed by the West in Eastern conquests. France has not yet realised fully, however, that she cannot continue to rule over Syria as a purely military Power. It should be the duty of the Asiatic Powers in the League of Nations to ask France how long she proposes to remain under that illusion. They must combine to compel the League to enforce the establishment of autonomous rule in Syria.

THE UNPLEASANT SPECTACLE.

It was announced some days ago that the Regent of Abyssinia had protested to the League of Nations, of which his country is a member, against the plan of economic exploitation of Abyssinia brought to light by the publication of the Anglo-Italian Notes by the British Government. The Notes were exchanged in December last and after six months of secret diplomacy on the part of the British and the Italian Foreign Offices the world is now made aware that British interests in Lake Tsana are admitted by Italy and that England recognises an "exclusive Italian sphere of economic influence" in West Abyssinia. The comments of the "Saturday Review" throw some light on the methods of the Powers concerned. The agreement was drawn up without consulting Abyssinia but the Powers "agree to co-operate in persuading Abyssinia to accept this arrangement". The journal mentions how France is interested in the matter "as the third party to the 1906 Treaty, which assigned her a field of exploitation" in Abyssinia and proceeds to remark that "we have the unpleasant spectacle of three members of the League of Nations dividing a fourth into exclusive economic zones without even consulting a colleague and, if so harsh a word may be used, victim". The Asiatic members of the League at least will have no compunction whatever in using that "harsh word". If to-day owing to the Anglo-French domination of the League, that body shows itself afraid to do justice to Abyssinia, whatever the code of Imperialist morality may be in the West, in the East at least the hesitation of the League will be regarded as a fresh proof that it is hoping against hope to secure justice for smaller nations, the "victims" of Imperialist greed, from it.

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU-AZAD MANIFESTO.

(By SARDAR SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have not laid the foundation of the Indian National Union a minute too soon To a student of Indian civic life it appears that Indians have been bitten by a mad dog; and unless they are immediately put under some drastic treatment, they are sure to do themselves incalculable harm.

Since my release last year from jail, I have been actually engaged in the work of allaying Hindu-Muslim tension. A Unity Board was constituted in the Punjab and an effort was made to check rabid communal propaganda. But as the experiment was mainly local, and confined to only one school of thought, it did not show any appreciable results. Now, when an all-India movement is started, and its membership is open to all parties except the die-hards on both sides, better results can be expected.

A Vital Difference.

I have to make one humble suggestion as regards the guiding principles which have to govern the policy of the Indian National Union. The little experience I have gained during the last twelve months by my close contact with the belligerents in both the camps tells me that for our immediate purpose we shall have to adopt certain important modifications in settling local feuds. As far as the ideal goes, the formula of "full liberty of religious practices" "based on legal rights of communities and individuals" has nothing to surpass it. But, I fear, the formula can work only under ideal conditions. I can easily understand a Nehru caring not a straw if a Muslim neighbour of his walks before the gates of the Anand Bhawan with the rope of a sacrificial cow in his hand. I can also imagine Maulana Azad sitting deep in devotion in the Nakhauda Mosque, quite unconcerned whether the Hindu band outside played high or low. But the members of the Indian National Union have to reach the peasants and the men in the street; it is these people who take active part in the riots; and their mentality is quite different from that of the Nehrus and Azads. Their mentality is like that of Lotan Singh of Delhi who would rather die than allow a sacrificial cow to pass through Pahari Dhiraj, or like that of Maulavi Neem of Rawalpindi in whose opinion Islam saw its last when the Sikh procession passed with music before the Juma Mosque there.

It is true that such a mentality is wrong and sooner it is given an open challenge the better. But the question is would such a challenge succeed immediately in its object. Can we, in this way succeed in the near future, in bringing round the erratic brethren?

Mutual Respect for Feelings.

I have some experience of these people; I have tried to enter into their maddened feelings. To soothe them to normal conditions in a reasonable period of time it would be necessary to emphasise as much "one's duty to one's neighbour," as "one's individual rights"; not only does "full liberty of religious practices based on legal rights" require to be emphasised but also "respect for the feelings of one's neighbours."

According to the principles enunciated by Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru the solution of the Rawalpindi (Hindu-Muslim tension may be the establishment of a cinema near the Juma Mosque against the wishes of the Muslims and opening of slaughter-houses near the temples and Gurdwaras; exactly what the fanatics on both sides want to do and exactly what the fanatics on both sides would not tolerate for a minute without preparing for a free fight.

I would, therefore, suggest that the solution of the present difficulty is not that the Hindus should be allowed free play of music before the mosques or that the Muslims should have full liberty to lead sacrificial cows in Hindu Mohallas, but it is to impress on both of them not to do what injures the feelings of each of them. I know that for truly cultured people the ideal condition is what has been enunciated by the great Indian leaders. But it is unfortunate, and I have to admit it with great sorrow, that when dealing with acute forms of communal tension we have to deal not with cultured people, we have to deal with fanatics.

The objection arises that when you do not expect the fanatics not to mind such religious practices of others as they do not like, how can you expect them to give up those practices which they regard as their legal right. My only reply is that past experience shows that it has been easy with the Hindus and Muslims to give up their legal rights in deference to the wishes of each other than to tolerate what was obnoxious to them. It is more difficult for a Hindu to tolerate cow sacrifice than to give up music. Similarly a Muslim can more easily give up cow sacrifice than tolerate in his present mentality the playing of music before a mosque.

TOWN PLANNING:—FOR WHOM?

SCHEMES WHICH DO NOT MATERIALIZE

(By G.K.)

On his arrival at Poona, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, was given an address by the Suburban Municipality. In his reply His Excellency very properly reminded the Municipality that though Town Planning was a very desirable idea and calculated to improve the health of a town and although, therefore, the efforts of the Municipality in that direction reflected credit upon its energy for work, yet they must not forget the poor people.

One cannot say whether the remark was simply as general advice or was based upon receipt of any particular information regarding the rules framed under our beneficent Town-Planning System at present in contemplation in Poona. If it is meant to help the ordinary—not quite poor, but even ordinary middle class—people the present rules will certainly not stand that test. It is rumoured that in the Suburban area only one house is to be built in a plot, an acre in size, if it be on the road-front! Obviously rich people only can afford to secure such plots, as the present prices of land are not very dear.

Beyond Middle Class Pockets.

Besides the betterment charges are also not within the limits of the poorer middle class. But this might depend on the cost of labour, etc., and may not be within the power of the authorities fixing the rates. Yet it should be within the power of these authorities to complete the schemes, both in Poona and Bhamburda, speedily, so that people who have bought or secured lands for buildings or have built already, may get the advantages of the so-called betterment, immediately they occupy the land

Disillusioned

In the limits of Bhamburda, a fast growing suburb of Poona City, a fairly large number of buildings have already been raised at considerable cost, and the City Municipality has been prompt in assessing thee. But the Town-Planning officers have yet to demark the roads, etc. The Town Planning office here has been busy making schemes for the Municipalities—Poona and Suburban—for over ten years now; but still the roads are merely under contemplation! Some of the people who have built houses on plots in the Town-Planning area find it most difficult to reach their houses in the monsoon for want of roads. But they are patiently waiting for the very good roads that the Town Planning Schemes are going to give them! What a pity that the owners of plots in the suburbs are only now discovering that the Municipality or the Town Planning officers behave as if neither of them is concerned about the difficulties of the people trying to settle on the newly developed (?) area. If the disillusionment had come earlier people would not have secured these plots and hastened to build thereon.

Prohibitive Assessment.

The building rules again as framed by the Collector are far from encouraging for people of moderate means to settle on the new plots. The assessment is almost prohibitive. There was a time when the building fine on agricultural land was only about 20 times the land assessment; and it was a fine fortunately to be paid only once for all. Now it is going to metamorphose into an annual assessment which has no proportion to the land assessment which the Government stands to lose, but is to be fixed at so high as Rs. 130 to 180 per acre! Is this the way to induce middle class people to try to live in healthy places? It is the surest method of frightening them away from the "developed" areas. The assessment costs the buyer or the lessee of a plot nearly as much as one-fifth or a little more of the value he has paid for the land.

So it will be clear that what with the snail's pace development undertaken by the Town Planning Department and the assessment fixed upon by the Revenue Department, the middle classes, not to speak of the poorer classes, cannot possibly hope to profit by the beneficent schemes which appear very beautiful only on paper.

It seems the Viceroy thinks one way and the "men on the spot" think otherwise. Who knows? A Hindu scripture text says: "ko athha veda." The text refers to the origin of the Universe; but it fits in fairly well with the Poona Town-Planning Scheme!

Notes of the Day.

A Correct Attitude.

The decision of the miners in rejecting the Bishop's proposals is sure to be condemned by the Capitalist Press in England as another indication of the obstinacy of organised Labour which is trying its best to prevent the resumption of negotiations owing to its bitter feeling of class hatred. Mr. Cook who has been interviewed by Reuter has, however, a different story to unfold. He says that the miners are, of course, agreeable to work only on conditions which existed in April but from the interview it appears that the door for negotiations is not absolutely closed because it is just likely, although he miners' leader did not explicitly say so, that their Delegates' Conference which meets on the 16th instant will be in a mood to consider new terms of settlement if only the Baldwin Government make a gesture in that direction by that time. Mr. Baldwin shows an anxiety for the adoption of the Coal Commission's Report. Here is an opportunity for him to make revised proposals to the miners and meet them in a conciliatory mood. The agreement to continue a subsidy, even for a short time and the acceptance of the suggestion contained in the Churchmen's proposals about the creation of a Joint Board representing both parties with an independent Chairman wil facilitate the miners' task in reaching an honourable settlement. But the question is: will Mr. Baldwin do so?

The Balkan Trouble.

Will there be a conflagration in the Balkans again? The latest news about the state of political feeling in Sofia and in Bucharest shows that every effort is being made by the responsible elements both in Rumania and Bulgaria not to allow the populations in each country to get excited for the doings of the Bulgarian irregular bands, the Comitadjis, who have the unpleasant habit of taking the law into their hands on the slightest provocation and sometimes even without provocation. The joint note which the Governments of Yugo-Slavia, Rumania and Greece have sent to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister is only a severe warning and not an ultimatum. Before it comes to an ultimatum the League of Nations ought to take the matter in hand and compelling the intractable elements in the Balkans to pursue again the paths of peace. If the powers that dominate the League mean to do it this is by no means a difficult task

Postmen's Grievances.

The postal employees of this Province like those of the others are hard-worked and ill-paid, though the Postal Department is one of the most efficient in its service. At their Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad a few days ago, the Chairman of the Reception Committee had a long tale to tell of their grievances. The President, Sirdar V.N. Mutalik, reviewed those grievances, expressed his full sympathy and assured them that his colleagues in the Assembly were also sympathetic towards their demands; but as Government were indifferent and the Assembly had not the power of the purse their grievances had not been redressed. The recent revision scheme, he pointed out, was utterly inadequate and overlooked the claims of many rightful incumbents. "The story of the R.M.S. people," he said, "is a tale of long suffering on their part and indifference on the part of the higher authorities. They are working under exceptionally hard conditions and it must be said that even ordinary human treatment is denied to them. There is scarcely any service or any other branch of service, whose grievances have remained unredressed to this extent." The only hopeful feature of the situation is that postmen all over the country have fairly well organised unions with a total membership of about 32,000, Bombay Presidency alone having 16 unions with over 4,000 members. The best advice, therefore, that the President could give them, was further to strengthen their unions and to build up a good reserve fund. With the strength of unity and organisation behind them and with adequate sinews of war, their demands must be heard.

The Value of Propaganda.

How very thoroughly the Italy of to-day understands the value of propaganda to extend her markets is indicated by the issue of a commercial journal, "L'Esportatore Italiano" of which we gladly acknowledge receipt in exchange. The July number is a successful attempt not only to make the bulky illustrated volume of interest to the businessman but also to cater to the general readers. There are articles of general interest like "Life on the Amazon," and the "Art Industries of Tripoli." The "Financial politics of Italy," an address given by Albert De'Stefan, the Minister of Finance, when on a visit to the Bankers' Institute at London is published in French, German and Russian. The July number is a mine of information.

THE BORI BUNDER INCIDENT.

In our issue of Tuesday 10th instant we published a report headed "Orgy of Drunkenness," of the happenings at Victoria Terminus Station on Saturday night, stating that a number of Europeans, who were drunk, behaved in a vulgar and disorderly manner much to the annoyance of the passengers and the Station staff. At the end of the report it was stated that Col. Haffman (Huffam), Mr. W. J. Cullen and Mr. W. J. Jenkins were arrested and taken to Phalton Road Police Station. We are now informed by their Solicitors that the report so far as the gentlemen named are concerned is not true and that none of them was drunk or behaved in a vulgar and disorderly manner or was arrested. We accept this contradiction and express our regret that the names of these gentlemen were published in relation to the happenings.

INSOLENT SHOW OF POWER.

GANDHIJI ON MALAVIYA BAN.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE HAS COME TO STAY."

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

"Triumph of Civil Disobedience" is the caption of the leading article by Gandhiji in to-day's "Young India." In the course of the article Gandhiji says: "Pandit Malaviyaji's triumph is a national victory. Disrupted and demoralised though we are at the present moment Panditji has shown that there is still courage left in us to defy the might of the mightiest empire. To have issued that notice lightheartedly against one of the oldest and most respected and best known of India's public servants was an insolent exhibition of power. Government evidently expected that non-cooperation was dead, that Civil Disobedience died even before non-cooperation and was decently buried at Bardoli and that Congress resolutions on Civil Disobedience were all idle threats. The Bengal Government has now discovered their mistake. Panditji's letter is a lesson in self-restraint combined with firmness. His following up the letter with action, his refusal to see the Magistrate, his triumphant entry into Calcutta, his advice to the peope not to lose their heads, not to demonstrate, and his quiet continuance of his programme as if nothing had happened furnish an object lesson in perfect Civil Disobedience. It is to be hoped that Government will understand that Civil Disobedience has come to stay, and when the occasion demands it, there will be more than one person in the country to adopt it."—Free Press.

FIRE IN COAL PITS.

MINERS DECLINE TO SEND EXTRA MEN

LONDON, August. 12.

Colliery owners of South Yorkshire are experiencing serious trouble through overheating of pits. Owing to the small number of safetymen permitted to work goaf fires have broken out in many pits and the situation became so serious at the Bentley colliery near Doncaster that six hundred extra safetymen have been permitted to work. Miners have declined to permit extra safetymen to work at the Broadworth colliery where excessive heating has occurred although leaders have given their assent.—Reuter.

CELEBRATING REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION.

COMMUNISTS & REPUBLICANS FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Berlin. The drawing up of the Republican Constitution of 1919 was celebrated for the first time yesterday. Late at night the Communists and Republicans returning from the torchlight processions came into collision and many persons were removed to hospital. Strong forces of police were required to restore order.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

TWO PRIESTS AND THIRTY LAYMEN EXECUTED.

LONDON, August. 12

Mexico City.—Archbishop Leopoldo Ruizyflores who has arrived here from Michoacan stated that two priests and thirty laymen were executed by the military authorities on the 1st and 2nd of August as being ringleaders of the rising against Government as protest against the new religious regulations. The Archbishop added that a battle lasting whole day was fought at Zahuayd where Catholics refused to hand over churches to Municipal Committees and fifty persons were killed. Federal reinforcements put an end to the struggle.—Reuter

"HANDS-OFF" POLICY.

MEXICAN CONTROVERSY & U. S. A.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

New York. In conformity with his decision to maintain "hands-off attitude as regards the Mexican religious controversy President Coolidge has declined to receive the delegation of the Knights of Columbus which desires to present a petition calling upon the Secretary of State to terminate the "ignominious contempt shown by President Calles for the Americans by resolutely demanding that they be treated with the same respect and consideration as the Mexicans in this country." The Committee was advised to present the petition and any other protests to the State Department.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) arrived here this morning.—A. P.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

According to the Board of Trade returns imports for July amounted to 100,291,000 sterling and exports to 57,264,000 sterling being increase of a million and a half and decrease of seven and a half millions respectively compared with July of last year.—Reuter's Special.

WISER BY EXPERIENCE,

AUSTRALIA PREPARES FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Melbourne. Important constitutional amendments aiming at the industrial efficiency, which will shortly be submitted for referendum, were outlined by Bruce in a speech to-day at Dandenong. They will enable the Parliament to establish authorities to regulate the terms and conditions of employment and rights and duties of the employers and the orkers. They will enable the Federal Government to deal with industrial questions, otherwise than by arbitration and empower the present State Industrial Tribunals to act on behalf of the Federal authorities and thus abolish the absurdity of seven separate, often different tribunals. Bruce further stated that the Government would also ask for power, to keep trusts and combines in restraint and also deal with the trade unions and associations of employers. The Government, he declared, was determined, irrespective of the result of referendum, to introduce legislation which would not be designed to interfere with the functions of the trade unions but would safeguard individual trade unionist. Furthermore the Commonwealth should be empowered to protect public interests in the event of threatened interruption of essential services. He finally dwelt on the absurdity of Federal Parliament being only the Parliament in world which was powerless to intervene in event of such a danger.—Reuter.

ASIATIC WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

ENTITLED TO MATERNITY BENEFIT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Melbourne. Both the Federal Houses have passed the bill enabling Asiatic women who are British subjects living in Australia to obtain maternity allowance of five sterling.—Reuter.

FIRE IN BLYTH MANSION.

VALUABLE PICTURES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Lord Blyth's mansion at Blythwood, near Bishops Stortford, has been severely damaged by fire, most of the contents including valuable pictures having been destroyed. Lord Blyth who was lowered by a rope round his shoulders from the window by his nephew and heir fell and injured his ankle, the rope slipping. The elderly house-keeper was awakened at three in the morning and found her bedroom full of smoke. She gave alarm and was burned in running through blazing corridor. She was removed to the hospital. The cook was injured owing to the breaking of the ladder. Five other domestics escaped. Two Sealyham dogs perished.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S CLOSING SESSION.

SIR. OLIVER LODGE THANKS PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

At the closing session of the British Association, Sir Oliver Lodge thanking the Prince of Wales for his interest in the Association, said his presence had made the gathering a memorable one. "I have reason to think that the Prince of Wales gave his presidential address a good deal of trouble and thought. It is not altogether secret that his distinguished family chaffed him for his subject and suggested that he might make a mess of it. But we all agree that he made no mess of it." (Cheers.).—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON MALAVIYAJI.

VICEROY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE PRIVATE.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

It is understood that the Viceroy has agreed to receive and hear to-morrow a deputation of about a dozen non-official members of the Legislative Assembly in connection with the Bengal Government's action against Pandit Malaviya, a leading member of the Assembly. Proceedings will be private and there will be no reading of formal address.

APPEAL TO RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

NAGPUR, Aug. 11

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this afternoon by the Calcutta-Bombay Mail, and was accorded a hearty welcome on the station. In the evening he was presented an address of welcome by the Municipality, when men of all classes, including Muslims, were present.

Replying to the address presented by the Municipality, the Pandit said there should be entire unity among Indians to bring about further progress and reforms in the country. He was of the opinion that there could be but only one party, the party of the Congress, without which there was very little hope of success. The differences of opinion now obtaining in the various parties in the country were few, but the interests were many and he wanted all parties to coalesce in the interests of the country.

ADVICE TO HINDUS.

Replying to the address presented to him by the Hindu Sabha, the Pandit asked all Hindus to set aside all their differences and work for the progress of twenty-three crores of people. He condemned child-marriage and asked them to gather strength. No caste was higher than or master of other castes, but all were servants of that one great Hindu community.—Free Press

BENGAL PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS RESIGNATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Mr. Lalitmohan Das who had resigned the Vice-Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has withdrawn his letter of resignation.—A. P.

MR. GAURISHANKER MISRA RESIGNS FROM SWARAJ PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12

Pandit Gaurishankar Misra, a prominent Congress worker has tendered his resignation of the Secretaryship of the U. P. Swaraj Party and also from his membership of the General Council of the Swaraj Party

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN ASSEMBLY,

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

In reply to his telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy enquiring when and where reasons for the non-allowance of days for private bills were stated, Pandit Shamlal Nehru has received the following telegram:—"The reasons referred to in my telegram of 8th August are that no non-official bills are sufficiently advanced to have reasonable prospects of passing through both chambers this session. The order of the business has already been arranged with a view to public interests and the general convenience of the House."

Pandit Shamlal Nehru is leaving for Simla to-day to consult other members of the Assembly about taking further action in the matter. Pandit Shamlal Nehru thinks that the non-allowance of days for private bills in any session of the Assembly is a serious interference with the constitutional rights of the house which cannot be allowed to be ignored.—A. P.

DOMJUR BOMB CASE.

BENGALI YOUTH GETS 3 YEARS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

In the Domjur Bomb Case this morning the Special Tribunal convicted the accused Syampada Roy under Sections 4-B and 5 of Explosive Substances Act and Section 19-F of the Indian Arms Act and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. M. Dunnett arrived Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday the 11th instant.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt. Colonel A. K. Grant and Officers of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment Poona on Wednesday the 11th instant.

RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED.

INDEFINITE DETENTION ILLEGAL

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

"The Calcutta police have no right to detain an arrested person for an indefinite period." This was the judgment delivered by the Acting Chief Justice and Justices Greawes, Rankin, and Panton at the High Court this afternoon. Mr. Justice Mukerjee delivered a separate but concurring judgment.

The case arose out of the arrest of Shaikh Sulaiman and others during the last Bakr-Id disturbances in Calcutta in connexion with the death of an Oorya. A few days after their arrest an application was made before the Deputy Commissioner of Police for bail, which was refused on the ground that the presence of the accused was necessary for police investigation. Another application under Section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, in the nature of Habeas Corpus, was made against that order before Justices Rankin and Chotzner, who issued a rule, which was opposed by the Advocate-General. Their Lordships held that the police had no right to detain a person for an indefinite period, but in view of the difference of opinion on the point expressed by another divisional bench, presided over by Mr. Justice Suhrawardy, their Lordships referred the matter to the full Bench.

The judges of the Calcutta High Court held this afternoon that the Calcutta Police had no such power, and their Lordships released the petitioners and discharged them from the personal recognisance. They however remarked that it was open to the police to rearrest them and proceed against them according to law.

Delivering judgment, the Acting Chief Justice remarked that a person arrested without a warrant could not be kept in custody of the police for indefinite time until police investigation should be further advanced or complete. The right to be taken out of police custody was a right in the interest of the accused. It prevented arrest and detention with a view to extorting confession or as means of compelling people to give information. It prevented a police station from being used as a prison, a purpose for which it was unsuitable. Having regard to the common law of the right of the arrested person to be brought before a Magistrate as soon as it was possible—a right recognised under the law in the whole of India outside Calcutta—his Lordship held that such a right could be repealed by a mere omission to state the hours of detention in Section 76 of the Calcutta Police Act. There was nothing in that Section which could bring his Lordship to any other conclusion. The practice in Calcutta by which the Deputy Commissioner of Police, as a Justice of the Peace, discharged or sent up accused persons for trial or to the lock-up was not based on solid foundation. If there was no provision in the Section empowering the police to detain an arrested person, it was for the Legislature to consider whether such provision should be made, authorising or regulating remand to police custody. His Lordship was of the opinion that the period of detention was for the specific purpose of producing the arrested person before a Presidency Magistrate as soon as it was reasonably possible, and not for police investigation or any other object.—Free Press.

COTTON STAPLE STANDARDS.

UNWILLINGNESS FOR AN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The representatives of the various cotton associations of Europe and America met the representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture at the American Embassy, to consider the question of related cotton staple standards. After hearing Mr. Tenny of the United States Department of Agriculture, the majority of the representatives of the European Associations expressed unwillingness to take action towards effecting an agreement.

Mr. Tenny interviewed by Reuter, said the agreement was already working satisfactorily regarding grade and colour and it was proposed to supplement the agreement regarding the length and character of the fibre.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 12

Paris. The Parliament has adjourned till mid-October.—Reuter.

FRENCH FRANC.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

French francs closed to-day at 174 decimal 62 and Belgian at 177¾.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS

British Association has decided to hold its 1929 meetings in South Africa.—Reuter's Special.

Salvagers have located the bodies of missing men of the submarine H 29.—Reuter

GENESIS OF LLOYD'S FOLLY.

PUBLIC DELIBERATELY IGNORED.

HOW THE SCHEME WAS RUSHED THROUGH.

When the Back Bay Enquiry Committee met again yesterday Sir Leslie Hudson was examined on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He had submitted the following written statement:—

Shortly after his arrival here on the 16th December, 1918, Sir George Lloyd's attention was very strongly attracted to the crowded and insanitary condition of the dwelling places of the labouring classes in Bombay and on many occasions he expressed his desire to have matters improved. At that time the Mill industry of Bombay was flourishing exceedingly as were other local industries and as a consequence there was a great influx of labour into Bombay and the living conditions of these people were certainly very bad so much so that mills which wanted to work on double shifts were prevented from doing so because of the housing shortage. It must be remembered that at that time the boom of prosperity was nearing its peak and prospects for the coming years bore no sign of the subsequent collapse and of the depression in all branches of trade which still continues.

As a result of the Governor's efforts the development of the north of the Island and the Reclamation of Back Bay were decided upon. Sanction was obtained from the Secretary of State for the latter project and the schemes were proceeded with with great vigour. The former project was mainly to provide accommodation for the accumulated mass of labour and of the clerical classes away from the ill built, ill-designed and insanitary precincts in which these people were crowded. The Reclamation was to provide building and breathing space for the occupants of the crowded spaces in the Fort area at a price which would put a stop to the soaring land values in that area where at that time it was extremely difficult to obtain office or living accommodation.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

Contrary to the usual practice no reference of any sort was made by Government to the Chamber of Commerce for their opinions on the scheme at this or any subsequent time. The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was prepared in silence over a period of 18 months without, so far as the Committee are aware, public opinion having been once consulted. It was launched in the Legislative Council together with the industrial housing and Salsette development schemes by means of a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. VII of 1920.) the object of which was to secure funds to carry out these various schemes. The Bill was introduced by H.E. the Governor himself on August 3rd, 1920, read a first time and referred to a Select Committee on the same day On September 29th, it was read a second and third time and passed into law. It is apparent that the Bill was passed through Council with the minimum of delay and that little opportunity was given for public discussion.

A MERELY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

It must be admitted that on Sir George Buchanan's original estimate of Rs. 367 lakhs, published in September, 1919, the scheme appeared an attractive one with land values standing at the level they did at that time. Nor had the Chamber which had not been furnished with details, any reason to doubt the soundness of the figures in the estimate. Subsequently the Development Directorate was constituted and revised this estimate, the figure being raised to 702 lakhs. The Advisory Committee was then formed and the Chamber was given a seat on it. In view of the large increase in the estimates and the serious decline in land values which had occurred in the meantime, the Committee in 1921 were anxious to obtain more detailed information and endeavoured to do so through their representative on the Advisory Committee. They were informed, however, that questions relating to the general policy of Government could not suitably be discussed by a body whose functions were purely advisory, and the matter dropped. The annual Administration reports issued by the Development Directorate were couched in reassuring terms and serious doubts as to the success of the scheme were not entertained until last year when sinister rumours became current and were speedily confirmed by the publication of the report of the Advisory Committee.

In regard to the past history of the Back Bay Reclamation the points which the Committee desire to emphasize are:—

(1) The wholesome practice of consulting commercial opinion was departed from.

(2) The scheme was matured and carried out behind a veil of official secrecy.

(3) This Chamber has always been opposed to State control of works which can more properly be entrusted to private enterprise. The Committee think the reclamation could have been done better by private contractors than departmentally.

THE FUTURE.

In regard to the future the Committee adhere to the views expressed by their representative in Council in March last, viz., that the work should be continued on blocks 1 and 8 and probably 2 in accordance with the recommendations of the ad-interim report of the majority of the Advisory Committee. When these blocks have been completed the position can be reviewed in the light of the experience which will by then have been gained. The Committee are of the opinion that eventually the whole of the Reclamation will be completed, but whether this will be a matter of 15 or 50 years they are unable to say. In any event they would recommend that the work should be proceeded with cautiously, so far as possible according to the result of each season's work and the rate at which land can be disposed of for building purposes both in order to obtain early some return on the capital outlay and to avoid undue disturbance of land values by throwing large areas on the market at one time. The Committee are also of the opinion that the possibility of winding up the Development Department and handing the work over to private enterprise should be gone into although they realise that this may be commercially unsound in view of the large amount of capital which has been locked up in plant, tools, railway materials, etc.

NEED FOR OPEN SPACES.

There is one more point to which the Committee attach importance. In a city so congested as Bombay the provision of open public places and play grounds is essential to its health and well-being and the Committee are of opinion that Government are justified in spending a limited amount of public money for this purpose provided, of course, that land can be reclaimed and thrown open to the public at reasonably low rates.

CONDITIONS IN 1918.

In his oral examination Sir Leslie said he was submitting the statement showing the Chamber's attitude towards the Back Bay scheme. He had been associated with Bombay for the last 11 years and with the Chamber of Commerce for the last four or five years.

Your statement says "Shortly after his arrival here on December 16, 1918 Sir George Lloyd's attention was strongly attracted to the crowded and insanitary condition of the dwelling places of labouring classes", etc. In 1918 was there very considerable pressure as regards housing condition?—Yes, very.

Was the position such that if any reasonable scheme was formed to relieve the congestion, in the opinion of the Chamber, that scheme should have been undertaken?—Yes.

Has there been for some few years prior to 1918 a very large influx of people any time in Bombay?—In 1918, or a year before.

Can you give me the approximate figure—I am afraid I cannot give you any figures.

Can you give the percentage?—I am afraid it must only be a guess work—as much as 20 per cent.

And what was approximately the population in Bombay in 1917?—I take it at 850,000.

Was there considerable hardship in 1917 as regards the poorer classes?—Yes

Before that year were the conditions very bad among the poorer classes?—Yes, the cost of buildings had already risen very considerably and conditions are always crowded amongst the labouring classes and probably conditions in 1917 were very much worse than in previous years but subsequently the pressure came.

And did that in your opinion provide the main reason for the necessity of finding some accommodation if it could be found?—That in my opinion was the main reason.

Your statement says: "As a result of the Governor's efforts the development of the North of the Island and the reclamation of the Back Bay were decided upon." In fact the question of the reclamation of the Back Bay had become prominent in December 1917?—I am afraid I was not aware of it at the time.

Will you take it from me that in December 1917 a Syndicate asked for a concession and on 19th December Messrs. Tatas also wanted an option with the view of the reclamation of Back Bay. You may also take it from me that Sir George Carmichael had interviews with both the Syndicate and the firm of Messrs. Tatas who agreed to work together and Sir George Carmichael wrote an official note summarising the position. I am going to read you an extract from that note and ask you if in your opinion that fairly expresses the position then. "There are men of sound judgment in Bombay who think that it would be a profitable scheme for Government to take up soon after the war is over But there would be a strong body of opinion the other way and there is no doubt in my mind that if we wish to avoid delay we should give the project to private enterprise. Government will after the war have many more urgent claims on their revenue or loan funds." Now take that step by step. Do you think Sir George Carmichael was right that there were men of sound judgment in Bombay who thought that it would be a profitable scheme for Government to take up soon after the war was over? On the figures as subsequently given by Sir

(Continued on next Page.)

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

SHELVED FOR A TIME.

CORPORATION SPRINGS UP, A SURPRISE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

One of the most interesting and important items on the agenda was the resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to rescind the Boycott resolution passed in 1923 against articles manufactured in the British Empire. A heated and full dress debate was expected on the question but apparently by some clever manoeuvring when the question was formally moved in the House it was treated so lightly that not a word was even spoken for or against the motion and it was not "talked out" as was anticipated in some quarters but rather "laughed out".

Another important resolution in regard to the Lloyd's Folly moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman requesting the Government to widen the scope of reference of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee was approved unanimously.

The House also passed resolutions of condolence for the sad deaths of the late Mr. Omar Sobani and Mr. H. S. Dixit.

CORPORATION NO RESPECTER OF CASTE.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President, from Mr. Balkrishna Anant Mhaiskar and several other residents of Mahim stating that the introduction of free and compulsory primary education had been a great blessing to the people of their ward; that on Mori Road there were three schools in three different places, but that from the first of July these three schools had been meeting in one place; that they were religious people and were proud of their ancient customs and traditions and that they did not like their boys and girls to mingle with those of the depressed classes such as Dheds, Mahars, etc.; that schools for the children of these classes should be at different places as before, and that if the present state of things continue they would be compelled to withdraw their children from the schools.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said the Schools Committee that the Corporation did not recognise the distinction between castes and communities.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the motion.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said the Schools Committee always endeavoured to do away with the caste distinctions.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and it was carried as a substantive proposition.

LATE MR. DIXIT.

Mr. Dalvi in moving a condolence resolution regarding death of Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit said the late Mr. Dixit had served the Corporation for 16 years' and the Legislative Council for 12 years. He was a devoted servant of the public.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the motion. The resolution was carried all standing.

A GENEROUS HEARTED MAN.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then moved that the Corporation had learnt with great regret of the sad, sudden and untimely death on the 6th ultimo of Mr. Umar Sobani who as a member of the Corporation for three years and generally as a public spirited citizen rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Mr. A. M. Dimtimkar seconded the motion.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the late Mr. Omer Sobani had rendered yeomen services to his country during the last ten years. He took the most active part in the Home Rule movement and was generous hearted man who helped the poor.

The resolution was carried unanimously all the members standing as a mark of respect.

MEARS COMMITTEE AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

The following motion of Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded by Mr. H. A. Laljee was adopted unanimously:—

That the President be requested to address the Government of India through the Government of Bombay, requesting that the terms of reference of the Government of India Reclamation Enquiry Committee be extended so as to bring within its scope and purview the other past and present activities of the Development Directorate. particularly with regard to contracts for building numerous Development chawls, purchase of stores, materials, employment of staff, etc.

THE BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, chairman, Standing Committee, then moved the following resolution of the Standing Committee passed by that body on 26th July 1926

"That in view of the fact that the rescission of Corporation Resolution No. 6632, dated the 15th October 1923 would add to the good business name of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and lead to a better feeling and understanding between the Britishers and Indians, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to rescind their aforesaid Resolution."

The resolution referred to above was as follows:—

"That agreeably to the resolution of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall on the 11th September 1923, the Corporation is of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

Sir D. M. Petit moved an amendment that the consideration of the matter be adjourned "sine die."

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the amendment and it was passed unanimously as a substantive proposition without discussion midst laughter.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

GENESIS OF LLOYD'S FOLLY.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

George Buchanan the scheme appeared to be most profitable?—Yes.

Then Sir George Carmichael continues: "But there would be a strong body of opinion the other way." Was he right do you think in 1918 to say that there would be a strong body of opinion the other way?—I think so, Sir, among the vested interests.

By "vested interests" are you referring to people who would not wish to see a large area of land suddenly opened to the residents in Bombay?—Yes. for the reason that it would depreciate land values.

And then Sir George Carmichael said "if we wish to avoid delay we should leave the matter to private enterprise." Do you think that that was a sound recommendation?—My Chamber is always in favour of private enterprise as opposed to State.

"MATTER OF SPECIAL URGENCY."

The matters I have been speaking of in relation to the Syndicate and the firm happened before Sir George Lloyd came out and on October 16, 1918, the Government of Bombay wired to the Secretary of State saying that the re-examination of the Bombay Back Bay Scheme was a matter of special urgency and asking the Secretary of State to choose the best qualified man available to come out and advise on the matter. hat was before Sir George Lloyd came out; He arrived in December 1918. Is your statement that as a result of Government's effort the development of the North of the Island and the reclamation of Back Bay were decided upon correct in so far as the decision was taken by Sir George Lloyd's Government but the investigation of the scheme was commenced by Lord Willingdon's Government?—Yes.

Now we come to an important passage in your statement: "Contrary to the usual practice no reference of any sort was made by Government to the Chamber of Commerce for their opinions on the scheme at this or any subsequent time." Is the Chamber a large and representative body?—Yes.

They would have looked at the matter from a business point of view?—Yes.

And would have studied all the materials that might have been placed before them?—Yes.

Would it have been a feasible plan to invite representatives from the Chamber of Commerce and from the other representative bodies including the Port Trust and the indian Marine on a committee and obtain the opinion of that Committee?—The usual method of obtaining the opinions of such bodies is for Government to issue a notification or communique and ask for their opinions thereon.

If they had sent a communique to the Chamber of Commerce they would have got the opinion of a body of business men?—Yes.

If they had sent a communique to the Port Trust they would have got the opinion of Marine experts?—Yes.

And the Port Trust and the R. I. M. could hardly have failed to tell Government that they would have to limit the area of dredging?—With the details before them, yes.

Moreover they would have given their experience of dredging in 1913, when they were using a suction dredger in the harbour and the details which they would have communicated to them would have disclosed that the scheme was to use a suction dredged in the harbour?—Yes.

Coming to the experience of the working of the "Kalu" and the "Jinga," presumably a business man would have included the cost?—Yes.

The Chamber in their statement have laid some stress on the quietness with which this matter went through?—Yes.

On July 15, 1921, Sir George Curtis speaking at the Royal Society of Arts on the scheme explained to some extent why that was done. One of the reasons for secrecy given was that had the proposal become generally known there would have been considerable speculation in land. Did the Government require to take up much land for this particular scheme?—No. I think not very largely. The question of speculation was possibly in reference to the new land when reclaimed.

But speculation in the new land when reclaimed would not have hurt Government at all if Government had got the prices that they wanted?—Exactly.

Sir M. Visweswaraya.—Did they propose to locate the future Government House there?—I don't think so.

The President.—Sir George Curtis explained that the whole scheme had to be carried out departmentally as owing to great fluctuations in the prices of machinery, materials and labour it was impossible to let a contract on satisfactory conditions. If the detail's had been submitted to the Chamber would not the Chamber have taken into consideration the very fluctuating prices of materials as one of the circumstances to be considered?—I think they would.

The scheme which may be quite sound financially in normal times may in the conditions prevailing in 1918 have a certain element of risk?—Yes.

And in 1919 the Chamber would have had to balance the urgency of the situation as regards getting more land as against the risks of fluctuating prices which were soaring high?—Yes.

Had there ever been so far as you know any official summary of the scheme published prior to August 5, 1920?—Not to my knowledge.

You say in your statement: "It must be admitted that on Sir George Buchanan's original estimate of Rs. 367 lakhs published in September, 1919, the scheme appeared an attractive one with land valuation standing at the level that it did at the time." What is meant by "published in September, 1919"?—I think as wrong date has been put up.

The Development Directorate having come into being in November ,1920, following on the announcement of Sir George Lloyd of August 3, we know that one of the first steps they took was to revise the estimate of Rs. 367 lakhs and it was in fact brought brought up to Rs. 702 lakhs Was an advisory committee formed and was the Chamber given a seat on it?—Yes.

At that date when the advisory committee was formed had land in value or decreased?—I think there had been a fall in land values then.

WANTED MORE INFORMATION.

And can you tell us in those circumstances what was the attitude of the Chamber?—My committee at that time were anxious to get more information. Even the increased estimates might not have disturbed their equanimity to a very great extent. They were anxious to get more information.

You are speaking of the advisory committee?—I am speaking of my Chamber's committee.

They endeavoured to obtain more information?—Yes.

Do you know whether they succeeded?—No.

Why were they not supplied with the information that the Chamber wanted?—They were informed that questions of policy could not be dealt with by the advisory committee.

But up till now you have told me that the Chamber's representative wanted more information. Was it information on the the question of policy?—Information as to the increased estimate of Rs. 702 lakhs.

Is it the view of your Chamber that the Government assumed that their method of carrying out the work and the costs that they were going to incur were matters of policy?—I think the committee at the time assumed that the Government did take up that view.

Do you happen to remember whether or not on June 20, 1921. Dr. Sukhia suggested at meeting of the advisory committee the following question for consideration? "Should not the reclamation of the Back Bay scheme be abandoned for the present or postponed for at least five years?"—I am afraid I do not remember it.

Are you aware that on June 25, Sir Lawless Hepper explained that Dr. Sukhia's proposal was not a matter which could be suitably discussed by the advisory committee? That rather pointed to the position the Government took up with regard to your representation that matters of policy were not before the advisory committee?—Yes.

Your committee desire to emphasise certain points. They are that the wholesome practice of consulting commercial opinion was departed from. Bombay is preeminently a commercial city it is not?—Yes.

And in it are to be found men very highly skilled in commercial question and with an intimate knowledge of local conditions?—Yes.

That the scheme was matured and carried out behind a veil of official secrecy. Now can you just give the committee one or two facts on which the Chamber came to that conclusion?—One fact is that our representative on the advisory committee was not able to obtain information. The other one was referred to by yourself.

As far as you know, not only was the Chamber not consulted but that the opinion of the other representative bodies in Bombay was not taken?—Yes.

Have you ever known in your experience of Bombay any big public scheme that has not been submitted to the various representative bodies?—I cannot call to mind any.

The third ground is that the Chamber has always been opposed to state control of works which can more properly be entrusted to private enterprise?—My committee think the reclamation could have been done better by private contractors than departmentally.

Did your committee in coming to that conclusion take into account the state of the fluctuations in prices? Did they think it would have been possible to obtain some reputable firm of contractors who would have carried out the scheme? And if there was no firm of contractors who would tender for the scheme might not that have been an indication to Government that it was dangerous to proceed at that moment?—One would think that it would be a warning for them.

On 15th July, 1921. Sir George Curtis in his speech at the Royal Society of Arts said that the whole scheme had to be carried out departmentally as owing to great fluctuations in prices of machinery, etc., it was impossible to let a contract on satisfactory conditions. If that statement is correct, that you say should have been a warning to Government to consider the position?—I think so.

Dealing with the future, your committee are of opinion that the work should be continued on blocks 1 and 8 and probably 2?—Yes.

As regards block 8. as soon as that is completed the military are going to take it up?—Yes.

That would reduce the cost of the work by Rs. 239 lakhs?—Yes.

Was there any information before your committee with regard to the depths of blocks 7 and 2? Was the possibility of leaving No. 2 and commencing on No. 7 considered by the committee?—I think not.

That may be because the reports have hitherto dealt with blocks 1 and 2. The reason for your recommendation that work should be continued on 1 and 2 is that first of all you will ascertain the cost incurred on filling those blocks, then you know where you stand as regards cost?—Yes

Secondly when that land is reclaimed you will know where you stand as regards its state?—Yes.

And those two matters will be a guide as to whether the rest of the scheme should be completed either wholly or in part?—Yes, sir,

As regards block 2 when compared with block 7, the former is in a more readily saleable area?—At the present time, yes.

The recommendation of your committee is that the work should be proceeded with cautiously and that the experience of the previous season should guide the work of the subsequent season?—Yes.

Even to the etxent of abandonment?—Yes. Abandonment of the uncompleted part. A temporary abandonment, because I do not think Bombay would care to see this unfinished project at all at its door.

A fall in land values may not last for more than a few years and you may find the value of land appreciating in Bombay?—We hope so.

A temporary total abandonment of the scheme as regards dredging would involve the disposal of the dredging plant is it not?—Otherwise it will depreciate to such an extent that it would be worth nothing.

Therefore a temporary total abandonment would result in the filling of the remaining blocks having to be done by moorum?—Yes.

And as regards the necessity for open public places and playgrounds, is it in the opinion of the committee very desirable that provision should be made for more open spaces even if that puts up the rates?—Yes.

To Sir M Viswaswaraya:

LAUNCHED IN SECRECY.

He knew it was an old scheme which was considered about the beginning of the century. When the scheme was launched conditions were fluctuating but they must look upon the scheme from a different view point. Values of land had fallen and Bombay was disappointed.

You have stated that the scheme was launched in secrecy and very little opportunity was given for public discussion?—Yes.

And there was actual opposition from the Indian Chamber of Commerce?—I don't know.

I want to know whether in your opinion as a businessman Government took an unusual course in sanctioning the scheme as they did? The reformed Councilw was not consulted and the work was rushed in spite of public opposition?—I think there was opinion on both sides.

Can you mention any public opinion in favour of the scheme?—I refer to Sir George Carmichael's opinion,

But he is an official?—Yes.

The original estimate of four crores was not a detailed estimate?—No.

You have stated that private contractors might have taken the work?—They might have taken up the work of building the sea wall, or taken up the fitting.

You are getting beyond my depth sir.

You say that for the future the Development Department might be wound up and the reclamation handed over to private enterprise?—The committee is of the opinion that the possibility should be gone into.

The scheme has been under consideration of the P.W.D. for a quarter of a century?—I don't know.

Is it not usual for the specification of the dredger to be stated clearly?—I should imagine so, Sir.

There shou'd be a condition for testing its capacity before taking it over?—I should think so.

It is also usual for the final payment to be made after the plant was worked for some time?—I cannot say.

Have you any idea of land values in and about Marine Lines and Colaba?—I understand that Government are for Rs. 200 per square yard for the land at Marine Lines and the price per square yard at Colaba Cotton Green is about 40 to 50 rupees

Plots Nos. 1 and 8 have to be done at any rate and when they are finished that will be four crores to the end and taking that as a starting point if we proceed with Nos. 2 and 7 the cost of reclamation may be 70 lakhs and the area reclaimed will be 10 lakhs square yards—that will be the potential value?—You can then decide whether you can go on with the project or not?—I think it would be a reasonable proposition.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson.

The prosecution of this scheme is largely, or should largely, be based upon commercial considerations. Inasmuch as it is estimated to cost Rs. 370 lakhs, if it is sold at Rs. 370 lakhs, Government is getting that area for nothing, and therefore, it would be a wise thing to do?—Yes.

On the contrary if it is going to cost Rs 702 lakhs, it would be a very unwise thing to do?—It would depend upon the amount that would be realised.

But before you realise that, would it be wise to prosecute the scheme at Rs. 702 lakhs?—No.

If it is going to cost you 11 crores the position would be even worse and you would have to scrap off the scheme at its very inception?—Yes.

The scheme was to have cost 367 lakhs, and it would be ruinous if we carried it out at 11 crores?—Certainly.

Had the Government in 1919 tried to get tenders from private contractors the price quoted might have been so high as to have put the scheme out of action?—Yes.

Was there any particular reason why Government should not have asked for tenders?—To the best of any recollections there were one or two Indian contractors who could quote.

Did they actually try at all?—I don't know how far Government tried.

Generally speaking such work is carried out departmentally as a best resource after they fail to find out a firm of contractors?—Yes.

It is my own opinion that capable contractors would have carried out the work better and more quickly than has been done. That has been your opinion after seeing the work in progress for three or four years?—Yes.

If blocks Nos. 1 and 2 were completed in two years is there any likelihood of selling land for building purposes?—It was not a very good site for building for residential purposes.

Supposing the Committee advises Government to stop all works and abandon the whole scheme, can you give me any indication as to what the population of Bombay would think about it?—What would be the feeling in Bombay?—I think those of the people that have any idea on the subject at all would be very disgusted, and for years the work would be an eye-sore, which I do not think, anybody in Bombay would think, should exist.

REPROACH TO BOMBAY.

It would be a reproach to Bombay?It would.

The population of Bombay would resent that very much indeed?—Yes, almost as much as the cost.

You think the population of Bombay would prefer to finish the scheme and pay whatever it costs rather than abandon it in its present state?—I am not prepared to go so far as that. There is a very strong public opinion against completing the scheme in its entirely at once. But I think eventually there would be some public opinion in favour of its being completed.

Not necessarily in two years?—No, after many years.

To Mr. S. B. Billimoria:

If Government had given contracts to some pirvate individuals, either wholly or in part, would not Government have been accused of favouring particular contractors?—Such accusations have been made.

Could one firm of contractors have undertaken such a huge scheme?—Contractors could have been found to undertake it.

In India, or out of India?—Out of India.

When advertisements were given for raising a loan for the Back Bay scheme, it was publicly announced that every rupee of it would be spent by Bombay in Bombay and for Bombay. In view of that if a contract had been given to a contractor outside India that would have given rise to strong criticism against the Bombay Government?—Yes

Supposing the work had been given to a private contractor or syndicate, what would have been his or its position?—They would have become bankrupt?

The President: If they had proceeded on the same lines!

Mr. Bilimoria: Do you think there was an urgent or immediate necessity for undertaking the scheme for people of the poorer classes who lived in insanitary dwellings?—Not for that class of people.

Or any other class of people?—There was an urgent and immediate necessity for middle class dwellings at the time.

Provided they could be got cheaply?—Yes.

Not if the price of land was Rs. 90 per square yards?—No.

The witness said the progress reports of the Development Department gave an impression that the work was going on reasonably well. He considered that Block 1 would not be suitable for business places.

The President then put some more questions to the witness. In regard to the suggestion that the possibility of winding up the Development Department should be gone into, he observed that that was not within the terms of the references of the Committee. The witness agreed that the Development Department had many activities besides the reclamation, and when he referred to the possibility of winding up the department he meant only the reclamation branch of it.

The actual cost of the scheme has to be paid by people who live in a wider area than the Bombay City?—Yes.

What do you think would be the opinion of the people in the mofussil?—They would not probably be so enthusiastic as the people of Bombay about the completion of the scheme.

They might even be antagonistic to it?—Yes.

WHO SHOULD PAY FOR EYE-SORE.

They might think that if the Bombay people want to remove the eye-sore, the Bombay city should pay for it?—Yes.

As to the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that the work might have been entrusted to private enterprise, would there have been any difficulty for the Bombay Government putting the reports of Mr. Kidd and Sir George Buchanan before the world?—I imagine no difficulty at all.

They could have invited contracts on the basis of those reports?—Yes.

If the information conveyed in the Reports of Mr. Kidd and Sir George Buchanan had been sent out to the world with an invitation to contractors to tender, and if no contractor had come forward to tender, then that would have made Government of India pause?—Yes. They might have known that there must have been very good reasons why tenders had not been quoted.

Captain F. Brown Phillips, Engineer, Government Dockyard, in reply to the Chairman read out his report on the dredger Colaba, dated November 7, 1925. He had a consultation with Mr. Brims, the Deputy Chief Engineer about the vibrations in the dredger, and it was decided to stiffen her fore and aft. She was in the dock for about three months, and she thus lost half the time of the dredging season. The cost of stiffening was about Rs. 25,000.

Mr. George M. Beam, Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Directorate, said in reply to the Chairman.

The statement of Sir George Buchannan that the accounts of the Back Bay Scheme did not appear to be kept on either one or the other of the systems described? That although works estimates had been made there was no sanctioned project estimate and that the Chief Engineer kept no accounts, nor had he been furnished with up-to-date statements of expenditure, etc.—was put to witness, and he said in reply that Sir George could have had the accounts any time if he had asked for them. There was always a delay of about a month in getting adjustments from the Accountant-General, but the figures could be got any time.

To Mr. Billimoria witness said there were no costing accounts, but the accounts were now up-to-date.

To Sir M. Viswasavaya: He did not know the liabilities of the department at any time until the figures came to him from the Chief Engineer, who was responsible in the matter. The total expenditure on the reclamation was Rs. 47,451,372 without interest. The total expenditure upto 31st July with interest was Rs. 59,767,140.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:

In no sense 367 lakhs included the interest charges, nor the other two subsequent estimates.

Mr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Engineer of "Sir George Lloyd," said in reply to Chairman: He came with the dredger and she was the most perfect machine he had ever been in, and he had no fault to find with her. As far as machinery went she would be ready to take up her work in September next.

Is it possible to work her three shifts?—There is no reason why she should not work 24 hours a day.

If you have three shifts, you will still have to cut off some time?—Yes.

Suppose you do three shifts how many pumping hours would you get each day by it?—About four more.

They have now been getting about 15 pumping hours a day and do you think with three shifts they would get 18 pumping hours a day?—That is so.

It is no good having the best dredger in the world if you have not got something underneath her keel to dredge?—Yes.

Sir George Lloyd was pumping in the harbour?—Yes.

What sort of material have you been getting from the commencement?—The first ten weeks, very soft silt; the next few clay and sand and then rock.

Sir George Lloyd can dredge 70ft. below the water level and she is designed to cut down in the deep bed, and in your opinion there is not enough material for her?—Yes.

Have you got sufficient horse power to operate the rotary cutter?—Yes.

Dredging Master J. K. Wallace of 'Kalu' said in reply to Sir Frederick Hopkinson:—

Can you tell us why the output of the "Kalu" was so low last season?—Every day they had to bring flotation. It would not come in for two hours.

Continuing he said they were pumping only 2½ months last season and that was why her output was so low. If she had been working for 7½ months the output would have been quite good. If there was plenty of stuff there was no reason why the ship should not work for 24 hours. They now worked 15 hours a day, and if they got three shifts they could work for about 18 hours daily.

This concluded the day's works.

To-day the acting Chief Engineer Mr. Eggie will be examined.

PT. MALAVIYA IN NAGPUR.

A BUSY TIME.

APPEAL TO RETURN RESPONSIVISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here, yesterday noon, and was profusely garlanded at the railway station by the leading men of the city. After having gone through some busy engagements with the local Responsivists, he was presented with a welcome address on behalf of the Nagpur Municipal Committee in the Municipal Hall which was filled to its utmost capacity. A large crowd had assembled outside the Hall and the Panditji addressed a few words to them.

MALAVIYAJI'S SERVICES EULOGISED

The address referred in glowing terms to Pandit Malaviya's services to the cause of unity between the different political parties and his other unselfish activities and stated that Panditji's courageous stand against the magisterial order at Calcutta on the sacred right of free speech and free movement was a noble example of his disregard of self in the interest of the cause.

HIS REPLY.

In the course of his short reply, Pandit Malaviya lamented the fate of the Sabarmati Pact between the Swarajists and the Responsivists and strongly urged the unification of all political parties for vindicating India's birth-right for Swaraj. He appealed to all those present to develop in every possible way the civic life of the city and help the march of the national progress.

Pandit Malaviya was then presented with an address by the local Hindu Sabha in the spacious hall of Neill City High School Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsale presiding. The address referred to the magisterial fiat against Panditji as exhibiting nothing but the meanness of the authorities.

Panditji made a fervent appeal to the Hindus to strengthen their community by Sanghattan and not to lag behind other people in the matter of their "Dharma". Both the addresses were enclosed in beautiful silver caskets. Pandit Malaviya visited the Anath Vidyarthi Griha conducted by Mr. Govindrao Cholkar and expressed extreme satisfaction to know that the 'Home' contained about 60 inmates belonging to all castes.

A very largely attended public meeting was held at night where Pandit Malaviya addressed at great length on the present political situation. Doctor Moonje occupied the chair. After tracing the history of the Reforms in India Pandit Malaviya attempted to show how the Swarajist's settled policy of consistent and persistent obstruction had become unsettled and how the effect of the walks-out from the Legislatures had dwindled into insignicance by the clamour for walks—in. He thought the only policy worth while being pursued under the peculiar conditions of India was that of the Lokmanya, namely responsive co-operation. He said acceptance of offices would do tremendous good in the matter of removing the long standing popular grievances and thus accelerate the progress towards a further grant of the Reforms. He made a fervent appeal to bury their differences immediately and return candidates in the next election who will follow the policy of responsive co-operation.

Pandit Malaviya left for Kamptee last night and intends proceeding to Jubbulpore to-day.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

The Twenty-First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1926, showed a net Profit of Rs. 4,48,837-0-7 including the balance of Rs. 7,817-2-8 brought forward from the last Account. The Directors utilised Rs. 1,80,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th September 1925, at Rs. 25 per Share and recommended that the balance of Rs. 2,68,837-0-7 be disposed off as follows:

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 1,80,000; Depreciation Account—Building Rs. 22,000; Machinery Rs. 58,000. Total Rs. 80,000. To carry forward Rs. 8,837-0-7. Total Rs. 2,68,837-0-7.

The Directors stated that the Mill was closed from the 16th September to the 30th November, 1925 on account of the millhands' strike and several weeks had elapsed before normal working was restored. Under the circumstances the Directors trusted the above result will be found satisfactary.

The Directors expressed their deep sense of regret for the sad death of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy which occurred on the 31st October 1925. He was a member of the Agents' Firm, and a Director of the Company.

The report was adopted.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

The Thirty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia presiding:—

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1926, showed a Loss of Rs. 3,059-7-8 which after including the sum of Rs. 3,917-10-1 brought forward from the last account, leaves a credit balance of Rs. 858-2-5.

The Directors stated that owing to the Millhands' strike the Mill was closed from 16th September to 30th November 1925, and normal working was resumed several weeks later. The Yarn and Cloth Markets were also in a depressed state and on account of these adverse circumstances the company was unable to show better result.

The Directors expressed their deep sense of regret for the sad death of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy who was a partner of the Agents' Firm.

The report was adopted.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO. LD,

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1926, showed a loss of Rs. 3,07,291-0-10. The total loss had been written off from the Reserve Fund.

The Directors stated that owing to the Mill-hands' strike the Mill was closed from the 16th September to 30th November 1925 and the normal working was resumed several weeks later. The Yarn and Cloth Markets were also in a depressed state particularly the former, and the Directors regretted that on account of these adverse circumstances the Company had shown the above loss.

The Directors expressed their deep sense of regret for the sad death of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, who was a partner of the Agents' Firm.

The directors' report was adopted.

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1926 showed a net profit of Rs. 1,55,002-5-2 including the balance of Rs. 3,334-4-3 brought forward from the last account. The Directors utilized Rs. 95,856-0-0 in paying an Ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th September 1925 at Rs 12 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 59,146-5-2 which the Directors recommended to be disposed of as follows:—Building Rs. 15,000; Machinery Rs. 44,000—Rs. 59,000. To carry forward Rs. 146-5-2. Total Rs. 59,146-5-2.

The Directors proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 8 per Share (free of Income Tax) from the equalisation of Dividend Fund which stands at Rs. 69,952-7-4, absorbing Rs. 63,904 which would reduce the Equalisation of Dividend Fund to Rs. 6,048-7-4.

The Mill was closed from the 16th September to 30th November 1925, on account of the Mill hands strike, and it took several weeks before normal working was commenced.

The Directors expressed their deep sense of regret for the sad death of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy which occurred on the 31st October 1925. He was a member of the Agents' Firm and a Director of the Company.

The report was adopted.

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD

The Thirty-Fourth Ordinary General Meeting was held on Wednesday, Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1926 showed a loss of Rs. 62,313-14-4 after deducting the credit balance of Rs. 4,362-4-3 brought forward from the last account. The above loss was written off from the Reserve Fund.

The Directors proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 4 per share (Free of Income Tax), from the Equalization of Dividend Fund which stands at Rs. 1,49,115-14-6 absorbing Rs. 60,000 which would reduce the Equalisation of Dividend Fund to Rs. 89,115-14-6.

The Directors stated that owing to the Mill hands strike your Mill was closed from the 16th September to 30th November 1925 and the normal working was resumed several weeks later. The Yarn and Cloth Markets were also in a depressed state and on account of these adverse circumstances your Company was unable to show better result.

The Directors expressed their deep sense of regret for the sad death of Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy, which occurred on the 31st October 1925. He was a member of the Agents' Firm and a Director of the Company.

The report was adopted.

A young Hindu student of the Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore, son of a retired Civil Surgeon, committed suicide by placing himself on the railway line and being run over by the Bombay Mail.—A. P.

The Lahore City Police searched the office of the weekly newspaper "Ziafat - Punch" and seized about forty-six copies of the paper dated June 24th and July 3rd, containing some alleged objectionable cartoons including one of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—A. P.

MISSIONARIES & GOVERNMENTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are indebted to the "Nation and Athenæum" of London received by the last mail for throwing an interesting side light on the ways of the "Spreaders of Light," on some of the British Colonial possessions, under the caption of "Missionaries and Governments."

According to the article in question, the majority of these missionary and societies are liberally donated by the various Colonial Governments with monetary grants besides grants of lands which have enormously swollen in recent years. The following statistics will be of interest:

GRANTS.

British Guiana £31,355 in 1914; £65,594 in 1924.

Kenya Colony £513 in 1914; £14,305 in 1924.

Uganda £850 in 1914; £5,688 plus £16,000 from Development Loan in 1924.

"IN EIGHT TYPICAL DEPENDENCIES"

Baptist Missionary Society £207 in 1913-14; £239 in 1923-24.

London Missionary Society £500 in 1913-14; £540 in 1923-24.

Wesleyan Missionary Society £8,988 in 1913-14; £14,631 in 1923-24.

Church of England Missionary Societies £22,625 in 1913-14; £48,487 in 1923-24.

Roman Catholic Missionary Societies £25,825 in 1913-14; £45,042 in 1923-24.

It is stated that there is a tendency for the Governments to throw more and more responsibility of educating the intabitants, on the shoulders of the Church missionaries.

Now we come to another interesting point in the article in question. Therein we read with horror the confession of a very humane and merciful gentleman (who professes to have a great concern for the interest of the "Natives"), the Archdeacon Owen of Karvido, Kenya, that he "cheerfully took over for the Church, lands already owned for long generations by Africans, and that too without any compensation." So much for the Kenya Colony where the angels of Mercy are busy spreading the Gospel of Truth and Righteousness.

We come now to Rhodesia. In the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Southern Rhodesian lands, we find that the "missionaries of all denominations hold together a total of no less than 406,200 acres of land." There is nothing in the report to show "how these lands were obtained, and how they are held to-day; there is evidence however, that the bulk of them fell to the missionaries in the general scramble which followed the downfall of Lobengula, and further that many missionaries have always exacted £1 a head per annum from the natives for continuing to live on what were their own lands!"

We believe that the missionaries must have maintained the same rate of progress in other regions also. Need we take off our hats to these preachers of the Gospel which commandeth "thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house or his field or anything that is thy neighbour's?" '

However, all this is happening in the lands where Mr. Amery rules and it is believed that Mr. Amery is aghast and dumbfounded—the selfsame Mr. Amery who not long while ago kicked up such a fuss in the whole world over the stagemanaged reports of Turkish atrocities on the Christian minorities! Well, it is a case of "heads I win; tails you loose," wherever you turn.

In the light of the above, would it not be Sir, worth while for an Indian member of the Legislative Assembly to elicit information from the Government of India as to the total amount annually being donated by them to the various missionary societies the total area of land now held by these societies and the correct history, etc., of these possessions, in India, Burmah, Baluchistan and Aden, etc?—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY

Bombay, August 9, 1926.

EROSION AT JUHU.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Lawless Hepper before the Back Bay Reclamation Commission in anser to a question on the erosion of the shore at Juhu on account of the Back Bay Reclamation, denied that it was due to the Reclamation of the Back Bay, and said that it was on account of the removal of sand, for these last 28 years from its shore, which protected it. I may bring to his notice that there was an inroad of the sea on the Mahim foreshore when the first Back Bay reclamation scheme was taken up during the days of share mania. This fact can be borne out by the residents of that place. Again there was an inroad of the sea on the lands at the mouth of the Bankot Creek near Hareshwar Bunder in Janjira State and at Uran, and Revdanda in Colaba District, when the construction of the Alexandra Docks and Port Trust Reclamation at Sewree were commenced. Now again there is erosion of the Mahim and Chowpaty foreshore and also at Juhu since the commencement of the work of the Back Bay Reclamation by the Development Department, although no sand has been removed from the Chowpaty and Mahim foreshore at any time before. This fact was brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner by the resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by which the Commissioner was asked to report on the subject and take observations of the said foreshores from time to time, and to prepare a chart noting down the measurements. I would, therefore, like to ask Sir Lawless Hepper how he could account for all these state of things mentioned above if they are not due to the Back Bay and Port Trust Reclamations?—Yours, etc.,

43, Princess Street,
Bombay, Aug. 9.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

PORT TRUST WORKERS' UNION.

A very large meeting of workers of the Bombay Port Trust was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday last at 3 p.m. Mr. Jhabvala presiding when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This Meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union raises an emphatic protest against the action of the authorities in reducing the numbers of the Cranemen in the Princess Dock, Victoria Dock, Alexandra Dock on compulsory leave thus throwing the older 'hands' out of employment and setting aside their rightful claims on work.

2. This Meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union protests against the new arrangement made by the authorities in the matter of payment of overtime which reduces the amount of wages earned by the men and requests the Chairman to continue the present system of payment and to arrange for the explanation of the new arrangement to the men which they consider prejudicial to themselves."

3. This Meeting requests the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to make room for one seat on the Board of Trustees for representation of the Labourers who will be elected by their Union and that the Chairman should request Government to make arrangement for the same as according to his promise in the past. Practically all the employees in the workshop have become members of the Union.

4. This Meeting resolves that the Port Trust Employees' Union consisting of the employees in the following Docks, namely, Alexandra Dock, Princess Dock, Victoria Dock of the Mechanical Department be affiliated to the Central Union "Bombay Port Trust Workers' Central Union."

At the end of the meeting a large number of men enrolled themselves as members.

SANITATION. ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a Sanitation Round was taken in C and D Wards of the city on Sunday last at 8-30 a.m.

The party proceeded from the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, to Khetwadi 6th Lane and observed opposite house No 9 near the kachra cart, a big heap of refuse lying for over 24 hours and also slush and refuse alongside of firewood depot. Both sides of the lane require scrapping. Storm water entrances are choked.

Khetwadi 5th Lane.—From house Nos. 4 to 9 is a storm water pipe was seen disconnected and in consequence that portion of the street was miry. A heap of refuse was also seen dumping there.

Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane.—House No. 9 is in need of immediate repairs. The whole lane requires repairing and levelling. Kachra and trade refuse were seen lying for some days. House No. 7 did not seem safe to live in, the beams and rafters thereby being in a rotten condition. Between house Nos. 4—6, the pavement of the house gully was broken.

Falkland Road, 9th Cross Lane.—Near the Hotel, a heap of kachra and mud was observed. Surcharge from the mainhole was seen. House No. 15 requires immediate repairs. Cracks in the arches and many other places were seen. House No. 11 in very dark and unfit for human habitation. Night soil opposite to the house was observed. The whole lane should be levelled and metalled. Closer attention is needed to the sanitation of this locality where Falkland Road Municipal Urdu Girls' School is located.

Grant Road.—The passages for carts on the footpath fronting the timber depots on this road require pavement.

Trimbak Parshuram Street.—The whole street requires repairs. Alongside of the Northbrooke Garden, urinating nuisance were observed.

North Brooke Street.—The whole gutter line seemed to be choked. Near the urinal, filthy water seen collected in a pool. The street requires repair as a whole.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

10 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED

The Directors' report for the half-year ending 30th June 1926, says:—

The net profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1926, including the sum of Rs. 3,79,506/9/1, brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 16,45,017-15-5 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

By payment of an ad-interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax for the half-year ending 30th June 1926 Rs. 8,40,660. By carrying forward to next half-year's account Rs. 8,04,357/15/5. Total Rs. 16,45,017/15/5.

Bank's Business: Though the general trade conditions continued depressed during the half-year, the Directors were glad to be able to say that the business of the Bank has shown satisfactory progress, as will be seen from the following figures:—Current, Savings, Fixed Deposit, etc. 30th June 1925 Rs. 14,82,57,000; Current, Savings, Fixed Deposits, etc. 31st December 1925 Rs. 14,15,67,000; Current, Savings, Fixed Deposits, etc. 30th June 1926 Rs. 15,93,33,000.

Bank's Safe Deposit Vault: The Bank's Safe Deposit Vault was completed in the beginning of this year and was opened by His Excellency Lt.-Col. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Governor of Bombay on the 1st March 1926. It has been well patronised by the public and the Directors have the satisfaction to see that they have been able to offer one more service to the public by providing an up-to-date Safe Deposit Vault in the Bank's premises at Bombay.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PROF. RAMMURTHI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu Peoples' Association, Prof Rammurthi delivered a lecture on "Physical Culture" in the Telegu Hall on Monday last. Mr. Shanker K. Pupala presided.

In his introductory remarks the Professor deplored the condition of the present Indian generation. He said that they lived a life of drudgery and that majority of educated men lacked the vital stamina which was essential for the well-being and upkeep of a nation.

A RACE OF PLATFORM SPEAKERS.

He said that the body was a temple and by practising penance in that temple one realized one's own Atma. Their present constitutions were weak. They were more or less effeminate and led a life of drudgery. Where was that fine burlesque figure of 8 feet and hands reaching up to the knees asked the Professor. India lacked in Bramhacharya, the most essential factor in man. They had forgotten their ancient ideal. The evil custom of child-marriage and other vicious habits had sapped their manhood. They were at present a race of platform speakers and job-hunters.

SALVATION OF INDIA.

Compared with the Western methods of Physical Culture their system excelled in many ways. The Western system was based on outward show whereas their system was very simple and aimed not only at physical development of the body but aimed at the triple development of Soul, Mind and Body. The Namaskar system, Yoga, Pranayam, and the Indian system of physical exercise were the essentials to be followed by a Bramhachari. Early rising with Namaskars, exercise in the pure air in the morning followed by a vegetable diet and regular habits with a training in Yoga, Pranayam, etc., would raise up India.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer from the Chair the meeting terminated.

TIVIMNENSES IN BOMBAY.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

It was a happy idea of the Tivimnenses Union to orgasise an Exhibition of Adts and Crtfts of the village of Tivim on the occasion of the Annual Gathering of the Tivimnenses held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday last. All sections were well patronised, particularly the embroidery and needlework section. Special mention must be made of the neat jerri-work altar cloth of Mrs. Mathew S. de Souza of Baroda, artistic photographs by Mr. L. X. de Souza of Poona, beautiful artificial flowers by Mrs. P. Victor, potraits of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Horniman in water-colour by Mr. Jacob de Souza, attractive scalework of Mrs. Rosalind Pereira and Mr. Victor Fernandez D'Souza.

The President of the Union, Mr. Avelino C. de Souza, in welcoming the guests exhorted the Tivimnenses to cultivate the spirit of combination, and by hard work and persevering efforts to ensure the early realisation of the worthy aims and objects of their Union which is the oldest Goan Village Union in Bombay and second to none in the good work it is doing for the general well-being of Tivim and Tivimnenses. He congratulated them on the success of the first number of their Annual, the "Village Welfare", and the Arts and Crafts Exhibition and appealed to them to sink their differences, if any, and give their whole-hearted support to the new activities of the Union, viz., the organisation of the Co-opefative Credit Society and the Free Circulating Library and their scheme of Scholarships.

An interesting programme of dances, music and songs was gone through and the gathering broke up in the early hours of the morning.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

Gold.

London, July 21.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 14th July, amounted to £150,018,160 as compared with £149,180,950 on the previous Wednesday.

About £435,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. The Continent secured £200,000 and about £70,000 was taken by the Straits, India, Egypt and the Trade; the balance was obtained by the Bank of England as shown in the figures below.

Movements of gold to and from the Bank of England since our last letter have been announced as under:—

	Received	Withdrawn
	£	£
July 15th	Nil	12,000
,, 16th	Nil	Nil
,, 17th	Nil	Nil
,, 19th	250,000	7,000
,, 20th	137,000	Nil
,, 21st	18,000	21,000

The gold received on the 19th was in sovereigns and on the 20th and 21st July in bars, all being of South African origin. The destinations of the £40,000 sovereigns which constituted the above withdrawals were given as follows:—£33,000 to Spain and £7,000 to Brazil. During the week under review the Bank received on balance £365,000 increasing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £7,121,000 and decreasing the net influx since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £4,474,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, during the week ending the 14th July were:—

IMPORTS.

Transvaal	£1,610,376
Other countries	£86
Total	£1,610,462

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£20,000
France	£69,155
Switzerland	£20,600
Spain	£18,000
British India	£24,000
Straits Settlements	£22,200
Other countries	£17,857
Total	£191,812

We are informed by mail from Bombay with regard to the demand for gold that "the decline (in the price of gold) has been caused by steadiness in sterling exchange and decline in the up-country demand. There is very little speculative business doing in the bazaar. The bazaar is not likely to import gold in the near future as the upcountry demand for the metal is about 10,000 tolas per day."

Silver.

The movement of prices during the week has been downward under the influence of persistent sales on account of China. Most of the silver has been absorbed by bear covering tempted by the falling rates.

Silver to the value of about one million sterling, a considerable portion of which has been sold, is being shipped from China. In the circumstances it is rather surprising that prices have receded so little. Nevertheless the heavy reduction in the bear position during the last week or so is not likely to improve the undertone of the market, for it has removed a like proportion of potential capacity to buy.

The shipment of silver from China to London has not taken place for many years. This movement indicates that the persistent transfer of silver from the United States to China has exceeded the latter country's powers of digestion.

America has kept fairly in touch with this market by selling at every advantageous opportunity.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 14th July were:—

IMPORTS.

U.S.A.	£101,045
Mexico	155,174
Canada	57,270
Other countries	19,600
Total	£333,089

EXPORTS.

British India	£71,104
Straits Settlements	50,625
Other countries	8,231
Total	£129,960

The draft of an ordinance amending the Ceylon Penal Code in respect to the Section relating to murder, contains the following:—"Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being the mother of a newly-born child, causes its death whilst the balance of her mind is disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effects of giving birth to such child."—Free Press.

Dr. P.C. Roy, who went to England as a representative of the Calcutta University at the Empire Universities Conference held at Cambridge, will arrive in Bombay by the "Kaiser-i-Hind" to-day.—E.P.I.

CONTROL OF FACTORY CONSTRUCTION.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

SIMLA, August 12.

Conclusions have now been reached by the Government of India on the question of the control of the factory construction, with a view to ensuring healthy conditions of work. In their letter to the local Governments, the Government of India write:

"While there is fairly general agreement among the local Governments that they should receive powers to exercise some control over the construction of new factories, divergent views have been expressed regarding the precise form these powers should take. Several points of importance are raised by different local Governments and as the Government of India consider that the views expressed may be of assistance to individual local Governments copies of opinions received from the Governments of major provinces are appended to this letter. The Government of India have given careful consideration to these opinions and they agree with the view held by the majority of local Governments that it is desirable that the local Governments should be vested with power of controlling the construction of new factories, but they consider that it is preferable that any legislation undertaken to secure this end should be provincial, rather than central. The most that the Government of India could do, would be to ask the Central Legislature to pass a measure giving power to local Governments to adopt such methods for the control of factory construction, as they considered suitable. The Government of India consider that it is desirable that, at least, the more important details of any scheme that may be adopted, should receive the approval of the Legislative Council concerned and they are unwilling to ask the Central Legislature to pass a Bill which would take the question altogether outside the purview of local provincial Legislative Councils. The fact that the subject is one which does not concern the factory administration alone but has a close bearing on public health and sanitation which are provincial transferred subjects, affords in the view of the Government of India an additional argument in favour of the conclusion they have reached".—A. P.

CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE.

MALDIVE ISLANDERS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Thirteen men comprising the crew of a native craft, who were picked up at sea in a state of exhaustion, are now in Calcutta waiting to be sent back to their homes in the Maldive Islands at the earliest opportunity. The men who are all Mahomedans and subjects of the Sultan, were out on a voyage in fine weather but a day after they left they were caught in a cyclone. For three days and nights they were at the mercy of the winds and waves, all hopes of rescue being abandoned. On the fourth day, however, they caught sight of a foreign steamer which picked them up and brought them to Penang from where they were brought to Calcutta.—A. P.

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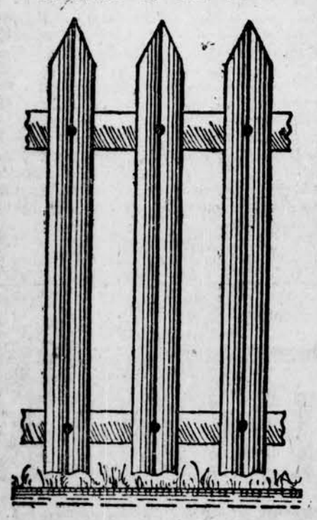

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INDORE NOTES.

PROFITEERING EMPLOYERS & SWEATED WORKERS.

PLUCKY POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

INDORE, Aug. 10.

Among those, who returned from Switzerland by the s. s. "Pilsna" were Messrs. Dinkarrao Mandlik and Masudkuki Khan, H. H. the ex-Maharaja's Mankaris. Both these young men have been recommended by their master to the Indore Darbar for scholarships to proceed to England for higher studies, and they have accordingly applied to the Diwan for the same. It is to be extremely regretted that selections for State scholarships of Holkar's Government are not always properly made. Hitherto men who had hardly any distinguished school or college careers were selected and a majority of these scholars from Indore State have proved failures. Those sons of Indore Jahagirdars and Sirdars who also proceeded to Europe for studies under the wardship of the State have failed to show any brilliancy. It is to be hoped that the Minority administration will be more careful in its selection of State scholars and look to the family status, qualification, ability and antecedents of the candidates before awarding these scholarships.

PLUCKY POLICE OFFICER.

Indorians were keenly watching the case of Private Coleman and Signaller Forte who were tried in the Sessions Court of Bombay before Justice Percival and a special jury of Europeans. In the face of a unanimous verdict of guilty the punishments inflicted on the accused by the Judge, the public of Indore consider, as very light when the criminal law prescribes seven years' rigorous imprisonment for grievous hurt. Everybody here is praising the pluck shown by the Sub-Inspector of Indore Police, Mr. Mahamed Khan, who investigated the case and arrested the European soldiers after the outrage on the poor peasant woman Radhia in Indore State territory. It is hoped the Indore Cabinet will show its recognition of the good work of Mr. Khan.

Mr. Jagmahandra Lal Jaini who since his re-instatement in Indore service has been ailing has rejoined work as President of the Legislative Committee.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN WITHOUT WORK.

Factory workers working in all the eight mills at Indore have now downed tools. The trouble originated about a month ago in the Malwa United Mills, where the Agents who had earned bumper profits had refused to grant bonus to their employees. The operatives attributed this refusal to the strong attitude of Sir Hukumchand, one of the Directors of the said Mill. Finding the unrelenting attitude of the owners, the employees working in other mills showed their sympathy towards the strikers by laying down their tools and joining them. There were representations made to the Diwan, and the A. G. G., about reduction of working hours and an application to Indore State of factory enactments which were in force in British territories. Some of the cotton lords at Indore had earned 32 per cent profits and one mill held Rs. 63,000 under the head of unclaimed wages. I am told one mill-owner pocketed Rs. 2,32,000 as agency commission? The strikers also approached the Madhya Bharat Sabha to ventilate their grievances. They, however, failed to get the sympathy of the Durbar. The men were in a discontented state and it was for some time feared that the peace of Indore city would be jeopardised by such a large number of operatives remaining unemployed. There has been brisk picketing and a few black legs have been here and there assaulted. On the 3rd instant one mill-worker lost his life in this campaign. The Indore Police made a few arrests. These men were, however, soon released and after garlanding marched through the streets of Indore in a procession! To the credit of the strikers it must be said that so far they have conducted themselves in a peaceful manner. The mill agents posted notices that if the strikers did not join their mills by the 4th August they would be peremptorily dismissed and fresh men would be engaged. This threat, however, proved futile. The Cabinet and the Diwan sent for representatives of the strikers and held on 3rd August a conference in the Moti Burgalow. The compound was crowded by mill-workers and there was much excitement among them when they saw Sir Hukumchand and Mr. Jal going to the conference. The Diwan after a free discussion with the delegates of the operatives and after consulting the agents of mills gave his decision that the hours of working in mills during the hot season should be 11½ hours and in the cold season to 10½ hours. The agents accepted these terms, but excluded payment of bonus to clerks and other petty officers. The strikers have not rejoined work. They are pressing for ten hours working day and payment of bonus to all.

They also require payment of wages during strike days. If the Indore Durbar has removed the excise duty Indorians wonder why it should not adopt the factory legislation of British India? The public of Indore has full sympathy towards the strikers who being unorganised are exploited by their employers.

TAGORE'S HEALTH.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was recently reported to have been ill, is, according to latest information received in Calcutta, out of danger. The poet's son is suffering from appendicitis and the whole party will be proceeding to London, their tour programme to Czechoslavakia and Norway having been cancelled.—Free Press.

POPULARISING RESPONSIVISM

MR. JAYAKAR IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

"The doctrine of Responsive Co operation is not a gospel of surrender to Government at all. It is not a gospel of disunion but a gospel of unity. This doctrine means catching hold of every weapon that the bureaucracy is making use of and use that weapon for the purpose of defeating the very aims of the bureaucracy. Neglect no weapon, no opportunity. Occupy every office of initiative, influence and power, and sit in your seats and fight tooth and nail."

This was the gist of the speech delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the Albert Hall this evening.

RAISON D'ETRE

Explaining the 'raison d'etre' of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Mr. Jayakar explained that its doctrine did not mean co-operation at any cost or under dishonourable conditions. It meant co-operation under conditions of perfect honour and self-respect. It was not a gospel of disunion but a gospel of unity. If they wanted to make one big party under the name of the Congress instead of having separate parties, such as the Swaraj Party, Mr. Jinah's party, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's party and so on, they should adopt a programme on which all could unite. The programme of the Responsive Co-operation Party was one in which several existing parties in the country could unite under the aegis of the Congress. Mr. Jayakar failed to understand as why dirt should be thrown at the Responsivists when Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party was practising the same doctrine every day in the Legislative Assembly.

He did not want unpatriotic men to occupy offices. Owing to their hesitancy in occupying places of power, initiative and influence, the Government was stronger than themselves everywhere. What the Responsivists wanted was to stop the Government from making use of the communal differences to their own ends.

Mr. Jayakar asked all to sink their differences and suggested that representatives of several parties and communities should meet and formulate a common programme with a view to drop the present dissension in the ranks.

MR. JAYAKAR ON TESTS OF HONOURABLE CO-OPERATION.

The gospel of the Responsive Co-operation Party was a gospel of strength and not one of weakness. They were not office-seekers. They wanted offices because through them they could offer the strongest resistance to the Government. They wanted power, prestige and influence in order to direct them for the advancement of the national cause. For that they wanted men with nationalist sentiments to come forward and occupy offices in Government. They would have resignation in their pockets, and the very moment the Bureaucracy opposed them, they would come out and start an agitation throughout the length and breadth of the country and thus rouse the masses to poitical activities. There were among the Swaraj Party at least 30 men who would not be tempted by the trappings of power and office. He wanted such men to come forward instead of wasting their energies in pursuing a policy which was not helpful to the national cause. What they wanted was to put their own men in a position to fight Government with greater advantage but if the Hindus would not go in, the Muslims would, and if the Brahmins would not accept to walk in the non-Brahmins would, with the result that there would be an upheaval of communalism. In the state of their dissensions, communal or otherwise, it would be impossible to expect solid unity in the country.

Three tests of honourable co-operation were: (1) Enough responsibility, (2) enough power and (3) enough initiative in the hands of the ministers who ought to be masters in their own domain. The futile walk-out policy of the Swarajists was like the resolution of the man who gets angry with his wife to become friends again the next day. He could understand a walk-out which meant not to come back again, but a walk-out which was followed the next day by a walk-in was a thing which passed his comprehension.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

"NOT A NEW STUNT"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

In his speech Mr. Kelkar said Responsive Co-operation was not a new stunt improvised by anybody. The word, he said, was first coined by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1919 when the Indian political movement was at its height. It was also associated with the name of the late Deshbandhu Das. In a speech delivered at Poona the Deshbandhu had declared that to him Responsive Co-operation and Non co-operation were two polar points of the same electricity. Pandit Motilal Nehru was a thorough co-operator He objected to the phrase 'Responsive Co-operation' because it smacked of non co-operation. In relation to personalities and time, Responsive Co-operation was a thing of a long standing with history behind it. The acceptance of office was a small incident and a small item in a great programme.

NOT GOING TO LEAVE CONGRESS.

Mr. Kelkar flatly denied the imputation that they were going to lower the prestige of the Congress. Rather they were going to heighten it. In Maharashtra they had made a condition that the members of the Party must belong to the Congress. They were not going to leave the Congress, unless they were dragged out of it.

The point of difference between the Swaraj Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party was slight and narrow. Responsive Co-operation was a necessary and logical consequence of the policy followed by the Congress even before the Responsive Co-operation Party came into existence. During the last four years, since Amritsar, Congress, the Congress had been taking long jumps, and the policy of non-co-operation was now abrogated, leaving nothing behind, excepting a vestige of an exploded policy. While the Swarajists made it peremptory on their followers not to accept office under any circumstances, the Responsivists claimed that they should accept offices subject to a vote of the Responsive Party in the Legislatures. The wisdom of the Swaraj Party was centred in a handful of persons outside the Legislatures. They must not split the Congress, but work shoulder to shoulder.—Free Press.

FELLOWSHIP AND BROTHERHOOD.

MRS. SARALADEVI'S SCHEME OF INDIAN FEDERATION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

"I believe in the redemption of India by the building up of one single Indian nation and helping to evolve a higher type of humanity," said Mrs. Sarladevi Chaudharani, presiding over a public meeting, this evening, to inaugurate a National Federation of India to train men with love, fellowship and unity. Addressing the meeting Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said their aim was to promote fellowship and brotherhood and really men of all parties under the banner of unity for the salvation of India.

A strong committee with Mrs. Sarladevi Chaudharani as President, Messrs. B. Chakravarty and J.M. Sen Gupta, as Vice-Presidents and Mr. T.C. Goswami as secretary was formed for the purpose of carrying out the work of the Federation.—Free Press.

COMMON PLATFORM FOR ALL PARTIES.

Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the National Federation this evening, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal delivered an eloquent address and said that an attempt similar to the present one was made some two years ago at the instance of Mr. Mahomed Ali, the then President of the Indian National Congress, when a conference was convened and was attended by leaders of all parties, in order to establish a common political platform. He emphasised that the National Federation which was founded that evening would afford a platform for men of all parties and people of all castes and creeds, and they would all work under one banner. The clarion call for unity had again been sounded and he was sure that those who wanted Swaraj never meant that Swaraj could be attained by inaction. Swaraj in his opinion meant the protection of ones own country and for that, the training of the country's citizens was indispensable. He never wanted however the model of the West to be established in the East He did not want even the model of Japan in India. The West, he affirmed, wanted to destroy the independence of other countries in order to consolidate its own. He appealed to men who wanted to make their country a land of peace and harmony to become members of the Federation.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani who presided gave a detailed description of the work to be undertaken by the Federation. The creed of the institution she said was to build a united Indian nation. The membership was open to all. Many leading men of all parties have been enrolled as members. Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani is the President of the Federation. Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and B. Chakrawarty are the Vice-Presidents and Mr. T. C. Goswamy is the Secretary.—A. P.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL MEETING.

In a meeting of the Council of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, dated 14th July, 1926, the following resolution (No. 10) was passed:

"According to the Sanatana Dharma, an inseparable affinity exists between Worship and Music. There is particular religious command about musical recitation of the holy "Sama-gana" on the occasion of performance of the Vedic rites and also about "Kirtan" and "Bhajan-gana" with other religious functions. Hence, in every religious affair of the followers of Sanatana Dharma music is an indispensable element, and the stoppage of this by force of legal enactment will be but significant of injustice on the part of the Government and totally against the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria regarding non interference in the religious affairs of her subjects.

Considering that the whole Hindu race will be put to infinite trouble and disadvantage the members of the Council of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal do unanimously consider as "unjust" the present policy by which the Government of Bengal have recently been stopping Hindu music near the mosques. It is, therefore, the earnest prayer of the Mahamandal that the Government do immediately change the said harmful policy and thereby not only satisfy the loyal and peaceful Hindu subjects but also to maintain the prestige earned by justice."

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Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed or, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

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To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an open secret that for a long time past that some of the self-constituted leaders of the Parsi community have taken to giving a quiet go-by to burning communal questions of the day and busying themselves in splitting hair over small disputes and differences. They are more for setting other people's houses in order and neglecting their own.

The Persian local representative's term of office is drawing to a close. The rightful representatives of the community amongst whom are Messrs. M. E. Shirazi, M. C. Shirazi, A. H. Nimazi, Haji Mohamed Haji Dehdashti and Haji Mohamed Taki Dehdashti and who can be said to be the repository of the Persian community's conscience and confidence urge that the present Persian Consular representative needs to be honourably recalled. They have not been slow to voice their opinion in public print. The opponents amongst whom are Messrs. Namazee, M.J. Shirazee, Dehdashti, Ispahani and Taqi Afshar and hold up the Consul to public view as an embodiment of all that is good and great in local Consular representation and as one who has established his claim to an extension of service at the hands of the Persian monarch. Out of the six supporters of the Consul three are not Bombay-men. They are said to visit Bombay at long intervals like birds of passages. The supporters being too well aware of the weakness of their cause have invoked the aid of the Iran League which is purely a Parsi body set up for the encouragement of the local trades and industries and the education and religious regeneration of Zoroastrian Iranis in the motherland of Persia and has no direct or indirect right of interference in the affairs of the Persian community here or elsewhere. The Iran League like other bodies of its kind is not free from dissensions. The League could best consult its own safety by settling its own disputes and keeping away from other people's concern. The President of the Iran League, Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw, who has sealed his lips and is conspicuous by his mysterious silence on Iranian matters and all that relates to Iran and its vital interests since his return to Bombay, and the President of the Irani Anjuman, Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy Irani, Solicitor, have given the Consul the certificate of proficiency and efficiency. It is a a pity to see the two Parsi gentlemen and their associates in the League trampling so mercilessly upon the claims of Aga Saheb Shushtary who is honorary Patron of the Iran League and who has so greatly obliged the Parsis and simply begs that the Parsis keep aloof from this unseemly controversy.

We would exhort Sir Hormusji and Mr. Dinshaw Irani to let better counsel prevail and abstain from any further meddlesome intrusion of this kind and to try and undo the harm they have already done to the Persian community in Bombay. The course they have now adopted if persisted in is sure to involve them in serious trouble with the Persian Government. They would do well to restrict their activities within legitimate limits.—Yours, etc.

M. M. BANAJI.

14, Tarachand Bldg.
Hughes Road.
Aug. 9.

"THE PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN KENYA."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" a few weeks ago under the heading of "The Plight of Kenya Indians" in which a correspondent has, from behind the screen of a "nom-de plume" levelled a most cowardly attack on the public workers of Kenya and has showered gratuitous abuses and insults on the unfortunate persons who are struggling heroically against overwhelming odds. One of them has only recently given his life working up to the last under these adverse conditions.

I am really amazed to see that the columns of a reputable paper like the "Bombay Chronicle" have been allowed to be disgraced by such unadulterated filth and black lies.

Fortunately, the identity of the correspondent in question is, even behind the screen, too well-known to every Indian in Kenya to deserve any attention. His life throughout in Kenya has been devoted to mischief-making and he is manifestly burning with the fire of jealousy owing to his disappointment in being able to "shake hands with the Governor." He is one of those who advocated "Satyagrah" "Non Co-operation" and "non-payment of taxes" but when Indians of Kenya acting on the advice of their best friends in India and in England decided to go to the Council, he (your correspondent) was the first to rush to the polling-booth as a candidate and on being defeated, invoked the help of the Government and Lord Delamere to stop any Indian going to the Council.

His statement as regards Indian members having supported Lord Delamere in the "Census Bill" and the Government in Shop Hours Act can easily be proved to be false on a reference to the records of the proceedings.

The fact of the whole matter is that Indians of Kenya after their prolonged struggle for the last ten years and repeated disappointments in getting justice, are absolutely exhausted and wish to have a breathing time before they can renew their efforts to break their heads against a solid stone wall. What your correspondent says about the leadership of Indians in Kenya does not apply to the present workers but is a true description of the persons of the type of your correspondent who wish to impose themselves as leaders but on being rejected by the public find amusement in throwing mud on everybody.—Yours etc.,

SHAMS UD-DIN.
Nairobi, July 29.

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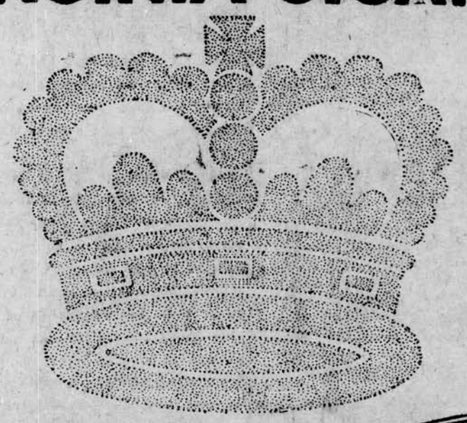

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